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M E D I C A L O F F I C E R O F H E A L T H

1962

CENTRAL GLOUCESTERSHIRE UNITED
DISTRICTS (M. O. H.) JOINT COMMITTEE.

Districts :

Dursley Rural District

Nailsworth Urban District

Stroud Rural District

Stroud Urban District

Thornbury Rural District.

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(M.O.H.) Joint Committee.

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R.E.A.S. Hansen, M.A., M.B., B.Chir., D.P.H.
(From 1st August, 1962)

Chief Public Health Inspector:

T.B. Chaffe, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.,
Smoke Inspector's Certificate.

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C.W.R. Fisher, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

Additional Public Health Inspector:

J. P. Smith, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

Pupil Public Health Inspector:

J. Pullin (From: Sept. 1962)

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Public Health Department Clerk:

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W. J. Douglas Cooper, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H., to 17.3.62.

R. E. A. S. Hansen, M.A., M.B., B.Chir, D.P.H., from 1.8.62.

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F. K. Harrop, D.P.A., A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

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STAFF (as at 31st December 1962)

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Engineer, Surveyor and Chief

Public Health Inspector: R. HUNTINGTON, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

PUBLIC HEALTH SECTION :

Deputy Chief Public Health

F. RUMMENS, M.A.P.H.I.

Inspector & Surveyor:

G. E. BROWN, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health

O. B. DOWNING, Cert.S.I.B., 1st.L.C.G.

A. WATMORE, M.A.P.H.I.

Articled Pupil:

R. J. HILL.

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G. MILTON.

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Senior Assistant Architect: C. ALBON-CROUCH, A.R.I.B.A.

Architectural Assistant: N. MULLINS.

Building Surveyor: D. J. WOODWARD, M.A.P.H.I., Aff.I.Mun.E., H.N.C. (Bldg.)

Building Inspectors: B. FENN. A. ROTH. E. WILSON.

Technical Clerk: J. W. A. MOSS.

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and

All other members of the Council.

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W. J. Douglas Cooper, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H., to 17.3.62.
R.E.A.S. Hansen, M.I., M.B., B.Chir., D.P.H., from 1.8.62.

Surveyor and Chief Public Health Inspector.

A. Denman, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H.

Deputy Surveyor and Public Health Inspector.

L. G. James, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H. from 1st September, 1962.

Public Health Inspector.

R. F. Blinkhorn, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., Master Mariner to 8th July, 1962.
J.M.V. Smith, Cert. P.H.I.B.B., Dip. for Inspectors of Meat and Other
Foods., O.N.C. Building, from 1st March, 1962.

Pests Officer:

J. M. V. Smith in addition to his
normal duties of Public Health Inspector from 1st March, 1962.

Joint Clerk with Clerk's Department.

Mrs. H. M. Jenkins.

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W. J. DOUGLAS COOPER, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H. to 17.3.62.

R.E.A.S. HANSEN, M.A., M.B., B.Chir., D.P.H. from 1.8.62.

Chief Public Health Inspector :

G. G. CRITCHLEY, M.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

L. G. NORMAN, M.A.P.H.I., S.R.N.

Additional Public Health Inspectors

V. G. CATER, M.A.P.H.I.

T. H. PORTLOCK, M.A.P.H.I.

Pupil:

P. W. E. BIRD.

Pests Officer :

J. H. R. MATTHEWS.

Public Health Department Clerks:

Mrs. M. J. COOPER. MISS J. ANDERSON.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentleman,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for 1962.

Statistics are always more enlightening if related to larger populations and also more interesting if they can be used comparatively. I have, therefore, grouped the statistics for all five Districts in tables together wherever possible. Not only does this achieve the points mentioned above, but also it saves space and repetition. By this means some economy can be effected without in any way lessening the information contained in the Report and not, I hope, making it in any way less pleasing to read. Wherever the subject matter lends itself to such treatment I have similarly consolidated information under the headings given in the index and have thus left under the District headings only those matters peculiar to that District.

Dr. Cooper's untimely death in March of this year after 14 years in the Area robbed the District of a most able, respected and well-liked Medical Officer. Until I took over in August Dr. Nicholson was Acting Medical Officer of Health, dealing most efficiently with all matters that arose, and I am pleased to record the Councils' appreciation of his services during that time.

The year was important regarding Public Health for several reasons. The 1961 Public Health Act came into force in October, 1961, giving local authorities further powers to deal with Health Problems. Some of the provisions were anticipated in the Gloucestershire County Council Act of 1956 but apart from these matters, it extends the work of its great predecessors of 1875 and 1936 in the spheres particularly of Trade Effluents and Building Regulations. Those Regulations will replace the individual Authorities Building Byelaws.

The National Assistance Act, 1948, Amendment Act, 1962 extends the powers of local authorities, including District Councils to contribute to the funds of voluntary organisations to provide Meals on Wheels and Recreation for Old People. In the Circular from the Minister of Health 12/62 the Minister explains the need for the expansion of services for old people and the need for joint consultations and action between the County Council, District Council and Voluntary Organisations.

The Home Safety Act, 1961, similarly empowers the authorities to contribute to voluntary organisations promoting Home Safety or to carry out Health Education on the matter directly. During the autumn of 1962 the Royal Society of the Prevention of Accidents launched a Home Safety Year with special emphasis on Safety in the Home, to start with.

The year has also seen the publication of the Reports of the Royal College of Physicians on the relationship of smoking and lung cancer, and the report on the findings of the first five years of fluoridation of public water supplies in Britain.

The usual supervision of all the environmental health services to protect the Public from health hazards has continued and there has also been further progress in extending water supplies and sewage systems to parts of the districts not seweraged, or at least not adequately seweraged. Although these services are taken for granted by so many people it is nevertheless true that a major item of expenditure for district councils is still to provide extensions of water and sewerage systems wherein it is seen that after all we do not differ so much from the less developed

countries. The progress in these spheres may be thought adequate, but one cannot be complacent when we still have so many septic tanks and cesspit drainage systems in areas where people use water from sources that return unsatisfactory bacteriological results on sampling.

The Councils continue to make progress with dealing with the unfit houses listed in 1955 but there are still not enough houses and I am quite sure that a really all out effort at house building is needed so that we can eliminate the unfit houses and also ensure that every young couple who marry and want a home have a reasonable chance of getting one. It is very bad training for young people in household management and home making if they cannot get a house of their own until after one or two children have been born. Caravans can form a useful substitute for a house for small families or childless couples but we must see that the law is administered to the letter to ensure adequate standards on the sites. No caravans should be permitted to remain on unlicensed sites, and site operators must be made to comply with the Licence standards in a reasonable time. This is essential if we are to prevent the occupants from living in squalor.

Generally speaking, the health of the Division has been good with no major epidemics and no exotic diseases. No case of smallpox entered the area although contacts were under surveillance in neighbouring areas and there was a considerable demand for vaccination from the public at large. The official policy of controlling smallpox in this country, however, once more proved itself effective and the importance of a high level of general protection against smallpox was once again emphasised. It is to be hoped that with this recent epidemic in mind people will see the need for routine infant vaccinations at about 1 year of age and that we shall improve on the present level of vaccination of about 20% of children under 15 years protected.

Finally, may I thank all the Officers and Staffs of all the Health Departments for their ready co-operation and the friendly welcome they and all other Officers of the Councils have extended to me. I should also like to thank the Chairmen and Members of the Public Health Committees and Chairmen and Members of all the Councils for their encouragement and support.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

R. E. A. S. HANSEN.

Medical Officer of Health.

To the Chairman and Members of :

The Dursley Rural District Council.

The Stroud Rural District Council.

The Thornbury Rural District Council.

The Nailsworth Urban District Council.

The Stroud Urban District Council.

STATISTICS:Population: (Table 1.)

Year	Central Area	Dursley	Stroud Rural	Thornbury	Nailsworth	Stroud Urban
1931	75,058	13,217	27,402	18,059	3,127	13,253
1951	89,185	16,985	26,790	25,848	3,632	15,930
1961	97,670	18,320	27,380	30,900	3,710	17,360
1962	99,140	18,650	28,200	30,970	3,700	17,620

The Government have published a table of projected populations up to the year 2,002, based on the present trends as far as they can be ascertained. Applying the same percentages to the population in this area gives the following approximate table:

(TABLE 2.)Population Projections.

Year	England and Wales	Central Area	Dursley	Stroud Rural	Thornbury	Nailsworth	Stroud Urban
1962	46,768,000	99,140	18,650	28,200	30,970	3,700	17,620
1967	48,724,000	103,155	19,496	29,328	32,170	3,840	18,321
1972	50,521,000	107,059	20,142	30,451	33,442	3,996	19,028
1977	52,285,000	110,928	20,898	31,584	34,570	4,144	19,732
1982	54,086,000	114,981	21,616	32,712	35,925	4,292	20,436
1999	58,419,000	122,985	23,294	34,918	38,341	4,588	21,844
2002	63,774,000	138,768	26,090	39,480	43,358	5,180	24,660

From the fact that on the whole this is an area to which people are coming rather than one from which the population is draining away, it may be assumed that these population trends will be minimal figures for the area and that in our planning and thinking these are the smallest numbers that must be catered for. This is of the greatest importance in any Public Health project whether it be the diameter of sewers or the size for playing fields.

GENERAL STATISTICS:

TABLE 3.

	Dursley	Stroud Rural	Thornbury	Hailsworth	Stroud Urban
Area of District	26,639 acres	35,038 acres	61,337 acres	1,598 acres	2,779 acres
Population (1961 Census)	18,171	27,396	30,685	3,614	17,461
Population (Registrar General estimate mid-1962)	18,650	28,200	30,970	3,700	17,620
Number of inhabited Properties	6,078	9,275	9,286	1,197	5,847
Number of inhabitants per Property	3.1	3.0	3.4	3.1	3.0
Rateable Value as at 31/12/62	£207,367	£308,818	£324,288	£41,762	£261,141
Sum represented by 1d. Rate	£840	£1,975	£1,480	£174	£1,110
Number of Council Houses	1,532	1,679	1,740	208	1,571
Number of Requisitioned Houses	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of Council Houses	25.21%	19.1%	18.7%	17.4%	26.9%

INHABITED PROPERTIES

TABLE 4.

	Dursley	Stroud Rural	Thornbury	Neatsworth	Stroud Urban
Houses	5,654	8,872	8,232	1,127	5,847
Farms	169	367	798	5	27
Houses and Shops	136	135	180	33	101
Public Houses	45	83	76	12	47
Caravans	74	135	1,037	20	22
TOTAL:	6,078	9,592	9,286 (excluding Caravans)	1,197	6,044
Percentage served by mains water	99%	92.3%	93.7%	94%	99%
Percentage served by Modern Sewers (including Council Houses connected to small Disposal Plants)	82%	61%	59.5%	80.1%	97.6%

Table 4 shows the great caravan population that exists in the south of the Area. Some of the temporary dwellings are, of course, only occupied in the summer months on sites with 8 or 6 month licences but even so there is great difficulty in bringing them up to a decent standard. It is, however, essential that constant pressure is exerted to insist that licence conditions are complied with to avoid the creation of slum conditions which would be a danger to health.

It would seem, however, that further investigation is needed into the reasons for the number of people in caravans so that the house building programme can be related to the demand for permanent houses.

VITAL STATISTICS:

Births:

Although the illegitimate birth rate is seen to be somewhat lower in this area than that of the country generally (6%) nevertheless they show the same increase on last year as is occurring generally. Not only do these children experience a higher infant mortality than legitimate children (see Table 9) but they are in many cases born into circumstances of difficulty, and that social difficulty is often reflected in the development of delinquent children later on and in other minor disturbances of behaviour such as truanting or encroachment. Then too there is the effect on the unmarried mother to consider. With our society constituted as it is there is no question that the unmarried mother and her child are both at a great disadvantage in the world and we must increase our efforts to bring this home to young people. Quite apart from any religious principle, promiscuity, with its inevitable risk of illegitimate children, is a disaster for both mother and children and a costly mistake for the nation. Our best weapons against it are a better moral standard in papers, magazines and audio/visual entertainment coupled with more frank and detailed discussions on personal relationships and how to live, with the young. I am convinced that such discussions form a most useful means of influencing behaviour both for the topics discussed and because they give the opportunity for release of pent up emotion in words rather than deeds.

Promiscuity, I think, is bad for young people as an introduction to stable family life for several reasons and not only for the risk of illegitimate pregnancy and therefore I would not advise that young people shall use contraceptives but they must know that there is no other way of ensuring safety from risk of pregnancy and although promiscuity harms two people, illegitimacy harms three.

The birth rate generally is still buoyant and tending to rise and is, of course, one feature accounting for the rising population. People are marrying younger than formerly and tending to have their families earlier but whether the total size of the average family will increase significantly is not yet clear. It is obvious, however, that with a birth rate of 18 and a death rate of 11.9 combined with immigration, we have in Great Britain a growing population and a nation that is far from being a decadent "write off". It is men and women who undoubtedly are the real wealth of a nation and its strength.

"Get you the sons your fathers gat
And God will save the Queen".

Housman.

TOTAL BIRTHS IN ALL AREAS.

TABLE 5.

		United Kingdom	Central Division	Dursley	Stroud Rural	Thornbury	Nailsworth	Stroud Urban
Births	- Total	840,557	1721	279	457	610	50	325
"	- Male		866	149	225	317	24	171
"	- Female		935	130	252	293	26	154
Births	- Legitimate	Total	1,637	269	431	580	48	309
"	"	- Male	850	146	212	507	22	163
"	"	- Female	787	123	219	273	26	146
Births	- Illegitimate	Total	84	10	26	30	2	16
"	"	- Male	36	3	13	10	2	8
"	"	- Female	48	7	13	20	-	8
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of Total Live Births.			4.8%	3.5%	5.6%	4.0%	4.0%	4.9%
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated mid-year population.			17.3	14.4	16.2	19.6	13.5	18.4
Comparability Factor				1.03	1.07	1.06	1.09	1.00
Corrected Birth Rate			18.0	14.8	17.3	20.7	14.7	18.4

DEATHS AND DEATH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.

TABLE 6.

	United Kingdom	Central Division	Dursley	Stroud Rural	Thornbury	Nailsborough	Stroud Urban
Total Deaths	557,446	1164	192	373	311	49	239
Male Deaths		614	111	191	157	29	126
Female Deaths		550	81	182	154	20	113
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 estimated mid-year population		11.7	10.2	13.2	10.04	13.2	13.5
Comparability Factor			1.05	0.89	1.08	0.83	0.93
Corrected Death Rate per 1,000 estimated mid-year population	11.9		10.74	11.7	10.8	10.9	12.5

CAUSES OF DEATH

Causes of Death	Dursley			Stroud			Rural			Thornbury			Nailsworth			St. Pauls			Urban		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
1. Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	1.	-	-	2.	-	-	1	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
2. Other forms of Tuberculosis	2.	-	-	3.	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3. Syphilitic Disease	3.	-	-	4.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4. Diphtheria	4.	-	-	5.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5. Whooping Cough	5.	-	-	6.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
6. Meningococcal Infection	7.	-	-	7.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	8.	-	-	8.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
8. Measles.	9.	-	-	9.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	10.	-	-	10.	1	1	5	6	11	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
10. Malignant neoplasm of stomach	11.	4	2	13.	1	14.	10	2	12	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
11. Malignant neoplasm of lung and bronchus	11.	1	1	12.	1	1	9	9	-	4	4	-	1	1	-	3	3	3	3	3	
12. Malignant neoplasm of breast	12.	-	-	13.	5	5	4	4	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	4	4	4	4	4	
13. Malignant neoplasm of uterus	13.	-	-	14.	8	19	22	14	36	11	6	17	3	1	4	10	8	18	18	18	
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	14.	-	-	15.	-	-	2	1	3	1	1	2	-	-	-	3	1	4	1	4	
15. Leukæmia, aleukæmia	16.	1	-	16.	1	1	2	2	4	3	5	8	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	3	
16. Diabetes	17.	13	14	17.	21	8	29	28	21	49	29	20	49	5	6	11	16	16	23	39	
17. Vascular Lesions of nervous system	18.	-	-	18.	3	2	5	4	4	8	3	7	10	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	
18. Coronary disease, angina	19.	-	-	19.	11	14	25	29	48	77	16	23	49	3	3	3	16	18	34	34	
19. Hypertension with heart disease	20.	-	-	20.	3	3	6	6	5	11	8	9	17	1	2	3	-	5	5	5	
20. Other heart disease	21.	-	-	21.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
21. Other circulatory disease	22.	-	-	22.	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
22. Influenza	23.	10	6	16	6	6	12	19	14	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	16	16	
23. Pneumonia	24.	8	1	9	7	7	14	13	5	18	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	8	8	8	
24. Bronchitis	25.	3	1	4	6	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	2	
25. Other disease of the respiratory system	26.	1	1	2	4	-	4	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	27.	-	-	27.	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	28.	3	1	4	2	2	4	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	29.	-	-	29.	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6	-	6	
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	30.	-	-	30.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	31.	-	1	1	1	1	2	3	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	
31. Congenital malformations	32.	11	8	19	15	10	25	12	24	3	2	5	10	13	23	-	-	-	-	-	
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	33.	4	2	6	4	1	5	5	1	6	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	
33. Motor Vehicle accidents	34.	2	1	3	4	2	6	1	3	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	
34. All other accidents	35.	-	2	2	7	2	9	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	2	5	5	
35. Suicide	36.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
36. Homicide and operations of war	411.	81	192	191	182	373	157	154	311	29	20	49	126	113	239	-	-	-	-	-	

CAUSES OF DEATH:

From Table 7 it will be seen that deaths can be divided into seven groups, viz:

	Number	% of all deaths	England & Wales % of all deaths, 1962.
Infective	9	.7%	1%
Neoplastic	197	16%	18.1%
Vascular	323	27%	36%
Respiratory	141	12%	12%
Enteric	14	1.2%	2.8%
Non-natural causes	55	4.7%	4.2%
Others	448	38%	-

and that the neoplastic, vascular, and respiratory cases account for over half the total deaths.

Amongst the cancers (including leukaemias in the group), cancer of the lung and bronchus account for 42 deaths, some 21% of all cancer deaths. I have referred to this under health education and here will only reiterate that here are 42 deaths that might not have occurred but for smoking! Surely this is too high a price to pay for pleasure! -

The deaths from Tuberculosis number 5 only - some 2% compared with the national figure of .6%. This represents a tremendous triumph over the former "Captain of the Men of Death" but eradication is still quite difficult as is shown by the notification figures of Tuberculosis.

LONGEVITY TABLE:

Age Group	Dursley			Thornbury		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
0 - 5 years	3	3	6	3	-	3
5 - 10 "	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 20 "	1	-	1	1	1	2
20 - 30 "	-	-	-	1	-	1
30 - 40 "	-	-	-	3	3	6
40 - 50 "	5	3	8	7	7	14
50 - 60 "	10	8	18	16	6	22
60 - 70 "	21	16	37	27	25	52
70 - 80 "	43	25	68	57	49	106
80 - 90 "	26	23	49	42	49	91
90 years and over	2	3	5	4	8	12
TOTAL	111	81	192	161	148	309

TABLE No.8.

Sample figures for two Districts only are given this year - no significant trends are detected in these figures.

TABLE SHOWING INFANT MORTALITY (under 1 year)

TABLE 9.

	United Kingdom	Central Division	Dursley	Stroud Rural	Thornbury	Nailsworth	Stroud Urban
Total Infant Deaths - Under 1 year	17,978	37	6	11	11	2	7
" 1 month		27	2	11	7	1	6
" 1 week		26	2	11	7	1	5
Legitimate Infant Deaths - Under 1 year							
" 1 month	34	5	10	11	2	6	
" 1 week	25	1	10	7	1	6	
Illegitimate Infant Deaths - Under 1 year							
" 1 month	3	1	1	-	-	1	
" 1 week	2	1	1	-	-	-	
Still Births - Total	15,487	42	7	11	16	2	6
Legitimate		40	7	11	14	2	6
Illegitimate		2	-	-	2	-	-

TABLE SHOWING MORTALITY RATES PER 1,000

TABLE 10.

	United Kingdom	Central Division	Dursley	Stroud Rural	Thornbury	Nailsworth	Stroud Urban
Total Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live births	21.4	21.4	21.5	24.06	18.03	40.0	21.5
Legitimate Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live births		21.3	17.9	21.8	18.03	40.0	18.4
Illegitimate Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live births		35.4	100	38.4	—	—	62.5
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (under 4 weeks) per 1,000 total live births	14.5	7.1	24.06	11.4	20.0	18.7	
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (under 1 week) per 1,000 total live births	15.1	7.1	24.06	11.4	20.0	15.3	
Perinatal Mortality Rate (Still Births & Deaths under 1 week combined) per 1,000 total Live & Still Births	37.1	31.5	47.00	37.03	57.6	33.1	
Iaternal Mortality Rate (including Abortion) per 1,000 total Live and Still Births	•34	•56	—	—	1.5	—	—

INFANT MORTALITY:

The Infant Mortality rate is one of the statistics regarded as of especial significance in assessing the development of a country's Public Health Services. In Tables 9 and 10 the actual figures and the calculated rates are given. It will be noted that where the rates for the whole Division are calculated, results are closer to the National figures but for some of the rates, notably the mortality rate for illegitimates, even then the numbers are not large enough to avoid giving a misleading picture. The rates, however, do emphasise the greater dangers that face the illegitimate child and also that the time surrounding birth (just before and just after) i.e. from the twentyeighth week of life to the fortyfirst week, is also a time of especial risk. It is to these problems that we must turn our attention to effect still further improvement in our infant mortality figures.

INFANT CAUSES OF DEATH:

<u>Age</u>	<u>Cause</u>	<u>Where</u>
1 month	General Peritonitis, Intestinal Perforation, Hirschsprung's Disease.	Southmead Hospital
2 days	Congenital Heart	" "
5 hours	Prematurity	" "
2 days	Cyanotic Congenital Heart Disease	" "
1 day	Atelectasis Prematurity	" "
5 months	Spina bifida, Hydrocephalus	" "
18 hours	Atelectasis	" "
1 day	Prematurity	" "
5 months	Broncho-pneumonia Muco-viscidosis	" "
30 minutes	Mongolism	Berkeley Hospital
2 months	Broncho-pneumonia	At home
4 days	Atelectasis Prematurity	City Maternity Hosp. Gloucester.
12 months	Acute Suprarenal Failure, Virus Encephalitis	Gloucester Royal Hospital
2 days	Prematurity	City Maternity Hosp. Gloucester.
1 day	Prematurity	" " " "
17 hours	Intracranial haemorrhage, Torn tentorium.	Stroud Maternity Hospital.
3 months	Asphyxia due to regurgitation.	National Children's Home, Ebley.
3 weeks	Multiple congenital abnormalities.	At home.
10 minutes	Prematurity	" "
1 day	Multiple deformities	" "
4 weeks	Asphyxia from lying on face	" "
1 day	Anoxia, Torn Tentorium, and Multiple Abnormalities	City Maternity Hosp. Gloucester.
1 day	Polycystic disease of Kidneys	Gloucester Royal Hospital
3 days	Haemolytic disease of new born	City Maternity Hosp. Gloucester.
2 days	Pulmonary Atelectasis	" " " "
2 days	Prematurity	" " " "
4 days	Prematurity	" " " "
3 days	Kernicterus Rhesus Incompatibility	" " " "
1 day	Prematurity	" " " "
2 hours	Pulmonary Atelectasis, Prematurity, Severe Maternal Pre-eclampsia	" " " "
1 day	Anencephaly	Cheltenham Maternity Hospital.
9 months	Intestinal obstruction, Intussusception of the large Intestine.	Gloucester Royal Hospital.
8 months	Broncho-pneumonia	" " "
9 months	Acute Pulmonary oedema, broncho-pneumonia.	Over Hospital, Highnam.
9 months	Progressive muscular atrophy. (Werdnig Hoffmanns Paralysis)	At Home.
Total: 35.		

These may be roughly grouped as due to :

Prematurity	-	10	}
Congenital Disease	}	13	}
& abnormalities	}		Associated with causes operating at or before birth.
Birth Injury	-	3	}
Infections	-	6	
"Post Natal Disease"	-	3	
Accidents	-	1	

INFECTIOUS DISEASES:

Although the Infectious Diseases are now of small importance as a cause of death, nevertheless they cause a considerable morbidity, in the child population particularly. The figures given are, of course, only for the notifiable diseases, although from the returns from the Schools we also get information about the other infections that cause school absences, notably chickenpox, respiratory infections and other minor ailments.

Tables 12 and 13 show the incidence of infectious disease by district and by age group. This shows clearly that infectious diseases are essentially a hazard of the young; that the main incidence is on the school child and re-emphasizes what the infant mortality figures told - namely that in the first year of life the greater danger is not from the infections but from other causes operating at or before the birth. Although this was an inter-epidemic year for measles, the disease still accounted for 401 out of 476 cases of infectious disease and with a national fatality rate of .02 (deaths per 100 notifications), this represents quite a significant hazard to child life. As yet there is no suitable vaccine injection in general use against measles.

No case of the more serious infectious disease occurred in the area during the year apart from Tuberculosis which is dealt with under a separate heading.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

TABLE 12.

	Measles	Dysentery	Pneumonia	Pertussis	Scarlet Fever	Puerperal Pyrexia	Meningococcal Infection	Erysipelas	Total
Dursley	141	-	-	-	7	-	-	2	150
Stroud Rural	178	-	9	5	14	7	-	3	216
Thornbury	37	1	-	2	1	1	-	-	42
Nailsworth	22	-	1	-	4	2	-	2	31
Stroud Urban	23	-	1	-	10	3	-	-	37
TOTAL:	401	1	11	7	36	13	-	7	476

INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE IN AGE GROUPS.

TABLE 13.

	Measles	Dysentery	Pneumonia	Pertussis	Scarlet Fever	Puerperal Pyrexia	Meningococcal Infection	Erysipelas	Total
Under 1 year	18	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	19
1 year	35	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	36
2 years	27	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	30
3 years	50	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	52
4 years	61	-	-	1	6	-	-	-	68
5 - 9 years	193	-	-	2	23	-	-	-	218
10 - 14 years	14	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	18
15 - 24 years	2	-	-	-	2	6	-	1	11
Over 25 years	1	1	9	-	-	7	-	6	24
TOTAL:	401	1	11	7	36	13	-	7	476

INNOCULATIONS:

The large numbers of Vaccinations for this year are, of course, due to the impetus given to vaccination by the imported, and secondary cases of smallpox that occurred in the country during the first quarter of the year. No case of smallpox occurred in this area but cases occurred in South Wales, cases passed through Gloucester, and contacts of cases were under surveillance in neighbouring areas.

These figures, apart from illustrating the volume of work that fell upon the medical services suddenly and illustrating the peoples' fear of smallpox and trust in vaccination, do little else. From an epidemiological view it is not very useful to know the numbers of vaccinations and re-vaccinations at all ages. This Country still relies on a three-fold method for controlling smallpox, viz, (1) the attainment of a satisfactory degree of immunity in the population by adequate infant vaccination, (2) the screening of immigrants from smallpox areas and their admission only if in possession of valid vaccination certificates, (3) the surrounding of any case that is either imported or locally occurring, by a ring of freshly vaccinated contacts.

This form of attack has proved successful. Under existing conditions it is the first step that is the particular concern of local authorities and it cannot be too often stressed that parents should see that vaccination against smallpox is given to all children before school age. Between one and two years is the safest time for vaccination and it is of great importance to see that a higher percentage of infants are vaccinated. It is a pity when the public are so ready to admit the efficacy of vaccination in an emergency that they are not so willing to avail themselves of it as a regular practice for their children. A regular vaccination rate of 60% children done in the safest age group, 1 - 2 years, would achieve a good background immunity to smallpox without unreasonable risk of complications.

SMALLPOX VACCINATION - Year ended 31st December, 1962

TABLE 14.

	Under 1 year		1 year		2 - 4 years		5 - 14 years		15 years plus		TOTAL.	
	Vac.	Re-vac.	Vac.	Re-vac.	'Vac.	Re-vac.	Vac.	Re-vac.	Vac.	Re-vac.	Vac.	Re-vac.
Dursley R.D.	189 (6)	-	34 (2)	-	99 (1)	10	392	57	81 (20)	66 (12)	795 (29)	133 (12)
Stroud R.D.	331 (89)	-	91 (15)	-	154 (42)	11 (6)	643 (29)	45 (1)	100 (37)	102 (54)	1319 (212)	158 (61)
Thornbury R.D.	322 (20)	-	115 (4)	-	226 (8)	33	697 (7)	156	197 (12)	103 (4)	1557 (51)	292 (4)
Nailsworth U.D.	28	-	5	-	21	-	103	3	17	10 (1)	174	13 (1)
Stroud U.D.	158 (90)	-	29 (16)	-	69 (23)	1 (1)	268 (6)	3	36 (17)	22 (16)	560 (52)	26 (17)
Total in Central Area	1028 (205)	-	274 (37)	-	569 (74)	55 (7)	2103 (42)	264 (1)	431 (86)	303 (87)	4405 (444)	622 (95)
Total in County	5417(1581)	-	1661 (420)	-	3618 (819)	306 (103)	13600(1641)	2845 (866)	6282 (2235)	6728 (2907)	30578(6694)	9889(388)

The figures in brackets are for vaccinations done by the Local Authority and are included in the totals.

The tables for other immunisations follow but separate tables for Poliomyelitis immunisation are not available for the District. There is, however, a good acceptance rate for Poliomyelitis vaccine and some 80% of the children are protected.

In the latter part of the year the changeover was made from Salk (injection) vaccine to the Sabin (oral) vaccine. This is more than a change of mode of giving; it is a change in type of immunity induced. The Salk vaccine gave blood strain immunity but did not prevent the invasion of the bowel by the dangerous poliomyelitis virus whereas the Sabin vaccine gives a bowel immunity as well and prevents the carriage of the wild virus. It may thus be hoped that by these means the disease may be completely eradicated but it does need wider use of the vaccine. Although the children come forward well, a higher acceptance rate amongst the older age groups to 40 years is urgently needed.

Increasing numbers of children will now be growing up protected against Tetanus now that protection against tetanus is included in the "Triple Antigen" given in infancy and boosted at school age. This is not a common disease but it has a high case mortality rate in the unprotected. Furthermore, the giving of the antiserum following accidents is not entirely without risk and not always effective so that for these reasons it is very desirable that all children should be protected against tetanus by active immunisation. It does mean, however, that when children and young people have accidents in future and are taken to hospital, the doctors there will wish to know their inoculation state with regard to tetanus. It is for this reason that personal inoculation record cards are important and should be kept in some available place.

The other inoculation tables set out the figures for diphtheria and whooping cough.

WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION - INJECTIONS FOR YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1962. TABLE 15.

	Under 1 year			1 year			2 - 4 years			5 - 15 years			Total		
	G.P.	L.A.	Total	G.P.	L.A.	Total	G.P.	L.A.	Total	G.P.	L.A.	Total	G.P.	L.A.	Total
<u>PRIMARY INJECTIONS:</u>															
Dursley R.D.	28	33	61	67	45	112	6	7	13	5	-	5	106	85	191
Stroud R.D.	68	103	171	76(1)	111	187(1)	7	10(1)	17(1)	6	-	6	157(1)	224(1)	381(2)
Thornbury R.D.	49	76	125	163	105	268	32	3	35	4	6	10	248	190	438
Nailsworth U.D.	16	5	21	15	4	19	-	-	-	1	-	1	32	9	41
Stroud U.D.	23	74	97	38	72	110	3	10	13	1	3	4	65	159	224
Total in Central Area	184	291	475	359(1)	337	696(1)	48	30(1)	78(1)	17	9	26	608(1)	667(1)	1275(2)
Total in County	1130	1765	2895	1897(1)	1696(1)	3593(2)	238	136(1)	374(1)	76	38	114	3341(1)	3635(2)	6976(3)
<u>BOOSTER INJECTIONS:</u>															
Dursley R.D.	-	-	-	24	16	40	42	33	75	11	6	17	77	55	132
Stroud R.D.	-	-	-	20	50	70	23	86	109	34(1)	12	46(1)	77(1)	148	225(1)
Thornbury R.D.	-	-	-	5	59	64	44	74	118	16	6	22	65	139	204
Nailsworth U.D.	-	-	-	12	5	17	9(1)	5	14(1)	2	-	2	23(1)	10	33(1)
Stroud U.D.	-	-	-	9	49	58	7	74	81	17	-	17	33	123	156
Total in Central Area	-	-	-	70	179	249	125(1)	272	397(1)	80	24	104	275(2)	475	750(2)
Total in County	-	-	-	303	1045	1348	762(1)	1491	2253(1)	396(1)	83	479(1)	1461(2)	2619	4080(2)

(The figures in brackets are for Whooping Cough only (not combined), and are included in the total)

TETANUS IMMUNISATION - INJECTIONS FOR YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1962.

TABLE 16.

Under 1 year			1 year			2 - 4 years			5 - 15 years			Total			
PRI MARY INJE CTIONS:	G.P.	L.A.	Total	G.P.	L.A.	Total	G.P.	L.A.	Total	G.P.	L.A.	Total	G.P.	L.A.	Total
Dursley R.D.	28	33	61	67	45	112	6	7	13	8	109	85	194		
Stroud R.D.	68	103	171	77	111	188	11	15(6)	26(6)	11(1)	3(3)	14(4)	167(1)	232(9)	399(10)
Thornbury R.D.	49	76	125	165	105	270	34(2)	9(2)	43(4)	13(9)	23	36(9)	261(11)	213(2)	474(13)
Nailsworth U.D.	16	5	21	15	5	20	1	-	1	1	-	1	33	10	43
Stroud U.D.	23	74	97	38	74	112	3	12(2)	15(2)	1	4	5	65	164(2)	229(2)
Total in Central Area	291	475	362	340	702	55(2)	43(10)	98(12)	34(10)	30(3)	64(13)	635	704	1339	(25)
												(12)	(13)		
1147	1671	2818	1885	1746	3631	256	319	575	140	377	517	3428	4113	7541	
	(1)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(5)	(15)	(126)	(141)	(51)	(110)	(161)	(68)	(240)	(308)	
Total in County	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

BOOSTER INJECTIONS:

Dursley R.D.	-	-	24	16	40	42	84	9(1)	67	76(1)	75(1)	125	200(1)			
Stroud R.D.	-	-	20	50	70	27(1)	90	117(1)	35(2)	83(11)	1(18)	305(14)	82(3)	223(11)		
Thornbury R.D.	-	-	5	59	64	44	83	127	19	11	130	68	253	321		
Nailsworth U.D.	-	-	12	5	17	5	5	10	2	3	5	19	13	32		
Stroud U.D.	-	-	9	50	59	7	75(1)	82(1)	17	6	23	33	131(1)	164(1)		
Total in Central Area	-	-	70	180	250	125(1)	295(1)	420(2)	82(3)	270(11)	352(14)	277(4)	745(-12)	1022(16)		
Total in County	28	-	-	305	1056	1361	796(3)	1699	2465	483	1418	1901	1584	4143	5727(76)	

(The figures in brackets are for Tetanus only (not combined) and are included in the totals.

<u>PRIMARY INJECTIONS:</u>	<u>Under 1 year.</u>	<u>1 year</u>	<u>2 - 4 yrs.</u>	<u>5 - 15 yrs.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
<u>DIPHTHERIA:</u>					
<u>Dursley R.D.</u>	G.P. L.A.	- -	- -	- 1	1 8
<u>Stroud R.D.</u>	G.P. L.A.	- -	- -	- 2	- 4
<u>Thornbury R.D.</u>	G.P. L.A.	- -	- -	1 -	2 5
<u>Nailsworth U.D.</u>	G.P. L.A.	- -	- -	- -	- -
<u>Stroud U.D.</u>	G.P. L.A.	- -	- -	- -	1 11
Total in Area	-	-	4	28	32
Total in County	1	7	14	259	281
<u>TRIPLE ANTIGEN:</u>					
<u>Dursley R.D.</u>	G.P. L.A.	28 33	67 45	6 7	5 -
<u>Stroud R.D.</u>	G.P. L.A.	68 103	75 111	7 9	6 -
<u>Thornbury R.D.</u>	G.P. L.A.	49 76	163 105	32 3	4 6
<u>Nailsworth U.D.</u>	G.P. L.A.	16 5	15 4	- -	1 -
<u>Stroud U.D.</u>	G.P. L.A.	23 74	38 72	3 10	1 3
Total in Area	475	695	77	26	1273
Total in County	2673	3532	350	109	6664
<u>DIPHTHERIA/TETANUS:</u>					
<u>Dursley R.D.</u>	G.P. L.A.	- -	- -	- -	- -
<u>Stroud R.D.</u>	G.P. L.A.	- -	2 1	4 -	4 -
<u>Thornbury R.D.</u>	G.P. L.A.	- -	2 -	- 4	- 17
<u>Nailsworth U.D.</u>	G.P. L.A.	- -	- 1	1 -	- 1
<u>Stroud U.D.</u>	G.P. L.A.	- -	- 2	- -	- 1
Total in Area	-	7	9	22	38
Total in County	1	20	54	215	290

TABLE 17 Continued.

DIPHTHERIA/PERTUSSIS:		Under 1 yr.	1 year.	2 - 4 yrs.	5 - 15 yrs.	Total
<u>Dursley R.D.</u>	G.P.	-	-	-	-	-
	L.A.	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Stroud R.D.</u>	G.P.	-	-	-	-	-
	L.A.	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Thornbury R.D.</u>	G.P.	-	-	-	-	-
	L.A.	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Nailsworth U.D.</u>	G.P.	-	-	-	-	-
	L.A.	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Stroud U.D.</u>	G.P.	-	-	-	-	-
	L.A.	-	-	-	-	-
Total in Area		-	-	-	-	-
Total in County		-	21	10	6	37

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION - INJECTIONS FOR YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1962

TABLE 18.

BOOSTER INJECTIONS:		Under 1 yr.	1 year	2 - 4 yrs.	5 - 15 yrs.	Total
<u>DIPHTHERIA:</u>						
<u>Dursley R.D.</u>	G.P.	-	-	1	1	2
	L.A.	-	-	1	150	151
<u>Stroud R.D.</u>	G.P.	-	-	-	7	7
	L.A.	-	-	2	253	255
<u>Thornbury R.D.</u>	G.P.	-	-	1	15	16
	L.A.	-	-	1	416	417
<u>Nailsworth U.D.</u>	G.P.	-	-	3	11	14
	L.A.	-	-	-	4	4
<u>Stroud U.D.</u>	G.P.	-	-	-	1	1
	L.A.	-	-	-	83	83
Total in Area		-	-	9	941	950
<u>TRIPLE ANTIGEN:</u>						
<u>Dursley R.D.</u>	G.P.	-	24	41	8	73
	L.A.	-	16	33	5	54
<u>Stroud R.D.</u>	G.P.	-	20	23	31	74
	L.A.	-	50	86	12	148
<u>Thornbury R.D.</u>	G.P.	-	5	44	14	63
	L.A.	-	59	74	6	139
<u>Nailsworth U.D.</u>	G.P.	-	12	5	-	17
	L.A.	-	5	5	-	10
<u>Stroud U.D.</u>	G.P.	-	9	7	17	33
	L.A.	-	49	74	-	123
Total in Area		-	249	392	93	734

TABLE 18 Continued.

DIPHTHERIA/TETANUS:		Under 1 yr.	1 year	2 - 4 yrs.	5 - 15 yrs.	Total
<u>Dursley R.D.</u>	G.P.	-	-	1	-	1
	L.A.	-	-	9	62	71
<u>Stroud R.D.</u>	G.P.	-	-	3	2	5
	L.A.	-	-	4	60	64
<u>Thornbury R.D.</u>	G.P.	-	-	-	5	5
	L.A.	-	-	9	105	114
<u>Nailsworth U.D.</u>	G.P.	-	-	-	2	2
	L.A.	-	-	-	3	3
<u>Stroud U.D.</u>	G.P.	-	-	-	-	-
	L.A.	-	1	-	6	7
Total in Area		-	1	26	245	272
 DIPHTHERIA/PERTUSSIS:						
<u>Dursley R.D.</u>	G.P.	-	-	1	3	4
	L.A.	-	-	-	1	1
<u>Stroud R.D.</u>	G.P.	-	-	-	-	-
	L.A.	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Thornbury R.D.</u>	G.P.	-	-	-	2	2
	L.A.	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Nailsworth U.D.</u>	G.P.	-	-	-	-	-
	L.A.	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Stroud U.D.</u>	G.P.	-	-	-	-	-
	L.A.	-	-	-	-	-
Total in Area		-	-	1	6	7

TABLE SHOWING THE PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE WHO HAVE
BEEN VACCINATED AND IMMUNISED.

TABLE 19.

No. of children born in 1962	Percentage vaccinated against Smallpox	Percentage immunised against Diphtheria	Percentage immunised against Whooping Cough	Percentage immunised against Tetanus
Dursley R.D.	67.31	21.8	21.8	21.8
Stroud Rural	72.4	37.4	37.4	37.4
Thornbury R.D.	52.7	20.5	20.5	20.5
Nailsworth U.D.	56.0	42.0	42.0	42.0
Stroud U.D.	48.6	29.8	29.8	29.8
Total in Combined Central Area	59.7	27.5	27.5	27.5
Total in County	58.3	28.7	31.1	30.3

Percentage of children in County under 15 years of age who have been vaccinated and immunised.

80.3

20.11

TUBERCULOSIS:

The figures for the incidence of Tuberculosis are given for all the districts in the following tables:

(a) State of T.B. Registers at end of Year.

	Central Glos. Division	Dursley	Stroud Rural	Thornbury	Nailsworth Urban	Stroud Urban
On Register at 31/12/61	677	111	177	214	22	153
New Cases						
Pulmonary	38)	4)	7)	12)	1)	14)
Non-	)57	)5	)12	)18	)1	)21
Pulmonary	19)	1)	5)	6)	-)	7)
Transfers In						
Pulmonary	15)	3)	7)	-	-	5
Non-	)19	)3	)11			)5
Pulmonary	4)	-)	4)	-	-	-)
Total Removals						
Pulmonary	116)	30)	22)	19)	6)	39)
Non-	)141	)40	)31	)19	)8	)43
Pulmonary	25)	10)	9)	0)	2)	4)
On Register at 31/12/62						
Pulmonary	464)	58)	121)	162)	13)	110)
Non-	)612	)79	)169	)213	)15	)136
Pulmonary	148)	21)	48)	51)	2)	26)

The reductions in the numbers in some Districts have been increased this year because the Chest Clinic has been undertaking a special review of the Registers.

With a population in the Division of 99,140 this gives an incidence of T.B. locally as 62 per 100,000.

(b) New Notifications and In-Transfers during year: Pulmonary:

	Central Glos. Division	Dursley	Stroud Rural	Thornbury	Nailsworth Urban	Stroud Urban
0 - 14 yrs.M	1	-	-	1	-	-
F	3	-	-	1	-	2
15 - 24 yrs.M	4	-	2	1	-	1
F	5	2	1	1	-	1
25 - 44 yrs.M	15	2	1	3	1	8
F	8	2	5	1	-	-
45 - 65 yrs.M	10	-	2	3	-	5
F	2	-	1	-	-	1
Over 65 yrs.M	1	-	-	-	-	1
F	4	1	2	1	-	-
Total:	M	31	2	5	8	15
	F	22	5	9	4	4

(c) New cases & Transfers-in: Non-Pulmonary:

	Central Glos. Division	Dursley	Stroud Rural	Thornbury	Nailsworth	Stroud Urban
0 - 14 yrs.	M	4	-	1	2	-
	F	2	-	2	-	-
15 - 24 yrs.	M	2	-	-	1	-
	F	2	-	1	-	1
25 - 44 yrs.	M	2	1	-	1	-
	F	6	-	4	1	-
45 - 65 yrs.	M	2	-	-	1	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-
Over 65 yrs.	M	1	-	-	-	-
	F	2	-	1	-	1
Total	M	15	1	5	5	-
	F	8	-	4	1	3

(d) New Cases - Excluding Transfers-in.

	Central Area	Dursley	Stroud Rural	Thornbury	Nailsworth	Stroud Urban
TOTAL:	57	5	12	18	1	21
Pulmonary	38	4	7	12	1	14
Non- Pulmonary	19	1	5	6	-	7

(e) Deaths from Tuberculosis:

TOTAL:	5	-	3	1	-	1
Pulmonary	5	-	3	1	-	1
Non- Pulmonary	-	-	-	-	-	-

The steady decline in the incidence of Tuberculosis continues and it is hoped that, with the continual attack on it by Mass Radiography, contact follow up, the B.C.G. campaign, and the use of potent anti-tuberculous drugs, the disease will be finally eradicated in the next 25 - 30 years.

The tables show that it is no longer a disease of the young adolescents. Cases occur in the older age groups which is why all older people and especially ones with any signs of cough or "bronchitis" are urged to have a chest X-ray whenever the opportunity is available. This is not only in their own interests but also because it is believed that the undetected case in an older person may often be the source of infection for young people.

On Table (d) it is seen that there have been an increase in notifications both for the Pulmonary and the Non-Pulmonary cases. These may well be irregular fluctuations and reflect differences in the investigations carried out during the year or other facts not indicative of a real increase in incidence.

Nationally there are still between 350 and 400 new cases notified each week but the death rate from Tuberculosis is of course now very low, less than 1% compared with 7 - 8% of deaths in the pre-war years.

Of the three spearheads chemotherapy belongs to the Hospital and Executive Council Services.

Mass Radiography is an important branch of the Preventive Services and the Unit pays regular visits to various places in the District, holding public sessions and also closed sessions for particular sections of the population. Schoolchildren and expectant mothers are not now handled by the M.M.R. Service for technical reasons although with changes in the equipment in the future it may be that this service will become suitable for them also. Apart from these groups all members of the public are urged to avail themselves of this service. Not only of course is Tuberculosis discovered but also other chest conditions. This is a most important point particularly relevant when lung cancer is causing some 22,000 deaths annually in England and Wales, and in this area caused 42 deaths.

M. M. R. Visits were paid to different factories and to sites in the towns during the year.

5,586 people were X-rayed, and there were 10 people with significant findings.

B. C. G. Vaccination: This protective inoculation against Tuberculosis is offered primarily to children usually at 12 years of age, and to people at special risk. During the year the following schoolchildren in the Division were tested and vaccinated where appropriate:

No. invited	No. acceptances	Positive	Negative	Given B.C.G.	Strong Positives
1,235	977	232	651	645	15

i.e. apart from contact cases dealt with through the Chest Clinic, 645 children in the Division were protected during the year. The percentage of "positive" children equals 23.8%

There was only one incident of Tuberculosis requiring special investigation during the year. Sporadic cases of Tuberculosis had occurred in one particular factory workshop. A special review of the situation was undertaken and repeat M.M.R. of all people involved was undertaken. Further examinations will take place next year.

The "After Care" Committees in the Stroud District, Dursley and Thornbury have widened their scope to include other chest conditions and continue to do excellent work providing extra material comforts and home comforts to needy patients and also helping with the provision of holidays.

FOOD POISONING:

There was very little Food Poisoning notified during the year, only two cases in the Thornbury area, but one or two outbreaks of diarrhoea and/or vomiting occurred. Two such outbreaks occurred in connection with schools and one in an old peoples' home.

April, 1962: 15 children, 1 teacher and 2 canteen workers were involved in a day school but not all the children affected stayed to dinner. The samples of food and faeces sent for examination were all negative and the cases recovered rapidly. This was possibly another example of "epidemic vomiting".

June/July: Another uncertain number of children were involved in a Boarding School but again no clear link up with defective hygiene could be established and no causative organism was isolated.

September: An outbreak of diarrhoea and sickness occurred in an old peoples' home. No-one was seriously ill fortunately. Again no defect in hygiene was found to account for the illness and no organism was found in most of the samples but in the case of one member of staff a salmonella organism was isolated and the patient was tested by his Doctor until a clear stool report was obtained.

Notified Food Poisoning:

<u>District</u>	<u>No. of cases</u>	<u>Organism</u>
Thornbury.	2	Salmonella montana.

HEALTH EDUCATION:

Health Education is a branch of Public Health that is occupying an increasing amount of time for most members of the Public Health team. Talks on various aspects of health have been requested and given to different organisations in the District. The subjects covered have included Public Health generally, food hygiene, meat inspection, home safety, and smoking. Some subjects have received particular attention. The Report of the Royal College of Physicians and the connection between smoking and lung cancer has resulted in considerable action in this sphere. The campaign in schools has been placed in the hands of the County Health Education Officer but we have had 4 Health Visitors specially briefed on the subject and towards the end of the year a start was made with going around all the schools with a film on the dangers of smoking followed by a discussion of the subject. Talks have also been given to Parent/Teacher Associations and Youth Groups on the subject. Youth groups were also circulated with information and posters and their comments on them invited. Their answers helped to guide future methods of Health Education on the matter. Parish Councils were also invited to play a part by displaying posters, and by taking any opportunity they might have to restrict the opportunity for smoking at public functions. This is of value in two ways - by limiting opportunity but also by showing that the subject is treated seriously by people in authority who are willing and seem to be willing to put themselves out to give an example to others.

From the analysis of the death returns for the Division it appears that there were some 42 deaths where lung cancer was involved.

Total cases of Lung Cancer	42.
Males:	37
Females:	5
Average age at death:	61.9 years.
Average expectation of life for women	72 years
" " " " men	69 years

Therefore, assuming no more than the average life span for those people who died from lung cancer, this represents a wastage of 350 years of life. Thus, although the average age of death of these cases was higher than in some series, this still represents a considerable wastage of life. Statistics on the smoking habits of the cases were difficult to complete but where comparison could be made it appears that all but two of the investigated cases were smokers and probably it is a conservative estimate to say that 90% were smokers. When we consider that no account has been taken of the much greater expectation of life people have of dying in their sixties than they had at birth it is probably no exaggeration to say that smoking has cost us 300 years of life - or that some 38 people are dead who might well have been alive but for smoking.

These figures do not pretend to be accurate but they intimate how costly smoking can be - not just in pounds sterling but in lives.

Home Safety was also brought to the fore and at the beginning of Home Accident Year in October, 1962, all Parish Councils and Womens' Organisations in the Area were circulated on the subject and asked to give it as much publicity as possible. Already by the end of the year several Organisations had requested speakers on Home Safety, and film shows and talks have been arranged well into next year.

Health Education Talks have been given by various members of the Public Health Departments including :

Mr. F. Rummons	-	Food Hygiene.
Mr. A. Watmore	-	Public Health and Hygiene.
Mr. A. Donnan	-	General Local Government Administration.
Mr. C.G. Howell	-	Public Health.
Mr. C.W.R. Fisher	-	Public Health.
Mr. J.P. Smith	-	Public Health.

Mr. Watmore also presented a paper on Caravan Sites to a local meeting of the Public Health Inspectors' Association, which was of considerable interest.

This is a most important aspect of Public Health and I would like to see many more requests made to the Departments for talks on any aspect of hygiene and healthy living. Not only in the field of Personal Relationships for the adolescent and young people is there a need for greater knowledge. We have the technical ability to make life so much happier and more successful than it is for many people, but the people themselves lack knowledge on the art of living. The world of civilised man is not a nature reserve and man cannot rely on knowing by instinct how to live in this close knit human jungle. He must learn, and it is part of our Public Health to help people to acquire the knowledge needed for healthy successful living.

HOUSING:

Reports on the housing progress of the Districts are included in the individual reports.

Dealing with unfit houses is still an important aspect of Public Health but the numbers of houses to be dealt with varies in the District. In Stroud Urban District, in particular, good progress has been made and we are now getting down to the more difficult re-housing problems although it is also true that on the whole the worst of the unfit houses have been dealt with.

In Thornbury District, there is a great demand for houses, and building sites are difficult to acquire both for private development and in some cases for council building. The latter applies especially in the Pilning and Severn Beach areas. In January a high tide and following wind caused serious flooding in the Severn Beach area. This, combined with the overloaded sewer there, has resulted in refusal of Planning Approval for more development in that area. Development in Patchway area is also held up until further extension of the Frome Valley sewer scheme. The number of unfit houses remaining to be dealt with has, however, this year been reduced by a further 155 over and above the year's programme as this represents the figure used in 1960 in the revised estimate, as representing the number of unfit houses probably made fit by private individuals. It is felt that the present figure gives a realistic picture of the situation.

Re-housing must take place wherever possible in the villages where the unfit houses are dealt with in order to preserve the village life. Difficulties have sometimes arisen in finding suitable building sites. This has been the case in the Pilning area. The Planning Authority are also reluctant to see more development in the Severn Beach area where the land is liable to floods and considerable drainage problems exist.

The waiting list for Council Houses are as follows :

Dursley	-	225
Stroud Rural	-	298
Thornbury	-	527
Nailsworth	-	88
Stroud Urban	-	242

and although some inflation does exist I think there is no doubt that more houses are still required for general need if we are to get to the stage of being able to offer a house to young newly married couples fairly soon after their marriage.

Ministry of Housing and Local Government Circular 42/62.

This Circular deals with Discretionary Grants and the improvement of unfit houses. It suggests that local authorities may wish to take more action to bring the advantages of Improvement Grants to peoples' notice so as to get more houses improved.

In Dursley Rural District, it is proposed to concentrate on a terrace in Gloucester Row, Wotton-Under-Edge, where if one house is improved, the owners of the rest may be persuaded to do likewise and so the whole terrace will be improved. Other districts will also attempt to popularise the improvement of houses with the aid of Grants but so far it has been mostly the owner/occupier who has availed himself of this facility.

TABLE SHOWING PROGRESS MADE IN DEALING WITH UNFIT HOUSES IN THE FIVE DISTRICTS FORMING THE CENTRAL AREA OF GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Position as at 31st December, 1962.

	Central Area	Dursley	Stroud Rural	Thornbury	Nailsworth	Stroud Urban
(a) Estimated number of unfit houses in the area (as returned to the Minister)	1,987	234	450	809	120	374
(b) Number of unfit houses which have subsequently become unfit	690	167	320	Nil	7	196
(c) Total number of unfit houses	2,677	401	770	809	127	570
(d) Number of houses demolished	636	125	249	103	6	153
(e) Number of houses closed (including houses subject to Demolition Orders and those in Confirmed Clearance Areas but not as yet demolished)	847	112	320	195	11	209
(f) Number of houses made fit (including those made fit as a result of Improvement Grants)	477 (+155)	75	93	211 (+155)	5	63
(g) Total number dealt with to date	1,936 (+155)	273	662	509 (+155)	67	425
(h) Percentage of total dealt with	72.3% (78.4%)	68.1%	86%	62.9% (82%)	59.5%	78.8%
<u>IMPROVEMENT GRANTS:</u>						
(i) Total number of houses which have been improved by Discretionary Grants since commencement of Scheme.	1,179	318	378	296	47	140
(ii) Total number improved by Standard Grants	533	145	190	156	13	29

TABLE OF HOUSING GRANTS:

	Dursley		Stroud Rural		Thornbury		Nailsworth		Stroud Urban	
	1962	Total	1962	Total	1962	Total	1962	Total	1962	Total
Discretionary	8	318	31	378	47	296	6	47	14	140
Standard	52	145	57	190	45	156	5	13	29	66
Total	60	463	88	568	92	452	11	60	43	206
Total as % of inhabited dwellings.	7.62%		6.12%		4.88%		5.0%		3.57%	

It is seen that the amount of improvement effected by these grants is still very slight set against the overall housing situations. Nevertheless they have helped to preserve many old houses which otherwise might well have been allowed to become more dilapidated until finally going beyond repair. There is no doubt that the grants have and do help very significantly to preserve the character of our towns and villages by helping to keep in being these properties.

Old Peoples' Accommodation:

During the year, the Old Peoples' Bungalows associated with Common Room and Warden's House were opened at Dursley. This has proved a most successful form of development. A similar scheme exists at Stroud, and Nailsworth has begun to build one but with some additional features that will prove of interest next year. Such accommodation fills a most useful need and enables old people to be kept in the community even though they are no longer capable of complete independence. It also helps to prevent the development of the eccentricity of loneliness which can otherwise defeat an old person living alone. It is important, however, to move old people in time when they are still capable of adapting to their new surroundings and have not already developed peculiarities which may make it difficult to fit them into a practically communal life.

WATER:

The consumption of water per head of the population is still increasing and all water undertakings are finding it necessary to expand their schemes or to make greater storage provision. From an estimated 30/35 gallons per head per day some years ago we now have to estimate at a consumption of 50/60 gallons per head per day.

The sources of water for this area are derived from deep springs and bore-holes on the Cotswold escarpment, from the rivers rising off the escarpment, and from the Severn itself.

None of the sources provide a soft water with any plumbo solvent action. The water from the Cotswold springs tend to have a hardness of 280 - 320 or over while the Severn supply usually has a hardness of about 260 - 270 degrees.

The quantity of water supplied has been adequate but extensions are planned in all areas to meet the steady rising demand. Thus outside the area the Tewkesbury works are being enlarged to augment the supply for the Cheltenham and Gloucester Water Board, which supplies one of the northern parts of the District.

In the Dursley area the supply at Millend is in process of further development to improve the output and further storage and distribution reservoirs are under construction.

In the south, the Bristol Waterworks are preparing to augment the supplies to the Thornbury area by taking water from the Gloucester/Sharpness Ship Canal. A treatment works is in process of construction at Littleton-On-Severn, but it was not in production by the end of the year. The present water supply is adequate in quantity and good in quality although it is a hard water.

The Water Undertakings fall, at present, into three groups but in the future with the amalgamation of the northern suppliers there will be only two.

Complaints:

No complaints of any significance have been made during the year except in the Slimbridge area of the Dursley Rural District Council. In this area, water is supplied by a trunk main from Gloucester, i.e. the water is obtained from the Severn via the Tewkesbury Water Works. This main also supplies the region around Berkeley and the Berkeley Power Station. Complaints were also made there but as the Power Station has installed its own filtration plant I do not get complaints from the industry itself but only from the canteen which receives water not filtered locally. The complaint was of discoloured water and water with brown black sediment. It occurred chiefly in the late spring and summer. It would appear suddenly and then disappear again for a time. With the autumn the trouble abated but did not really clear up.

The matter was taken up at local levels and in consultation with the Public Analyst and the Chemists and Engineers at the Joint Water Board. Finally, the matter was referred to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for a full enquiry and the outcome of this enquiry is still awaited.

No entirely satisfactory explanation of the contamination has been forthcoming. Blame has been put upon local mains, the trunk mains, the treatment works and the Severn water itself. The only remedy so far tried has been repeated flushing which only solves the trouble when it appears and in any case is difficult to do thoroughly in hot weather when water is scarce. Local mains have been examined but have not been found to be in a bad condition. The Public Analyst has suggested super chlorination of sections of the main, piece by piece, to clean the long trunk main from Gloucester.

At the end of the year a report to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government was submitted in the hope that some final remedy could be found as although the examination of the water shows it to be not harmful to drink nevertheless when it is so discoloured with deposit it is certainly most undesirable as a potable supply. This must receive urgent attention next year.

The sources of water have been examined bacteriologically and chemically where they come within the area and have been satisfactory. The water in supply has been tested at various points and has also been found to be satisfactory, with the exception given above.

Results of samples are given in Tables A, B, C, D and E.

A.

CHELTENHAM AND GLOUCESTER JOINT WATER BOARD

Chemist to the Board:

J. HENDERSON, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.

MYTHE WATERWORKS

TEWKESBURY, GLOS.

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION OF WATER
for
GLOUCESTER CORPORATION.

Appearance	Clear and Bright.	Clear and Bright.
Colour	Very sl. yellow.	Very sl. yellow.
Odour cold	None	None
hot		
Taste		
Microscope		
Ph. Value	7.60	7.61
Total Solid Residue (dried at 180°C).	291	268
Hardness as CaCO ₃ Permanent	75	76
" " " Temporary	105	98
" " " Total	180	174
Calcium as CaCO ₃	137	133
Magnesium as CaCO ₃	43	41
Chlorine in chlorides as Cl.	41	39
Oxygen absorbed, 3 hrs. at 57°C.	1.06	0.97
Nitrite Nitrogen	0.011	0.009
Nitrate Nitrogen	3.60	3.65
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.01	0.01
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.05	0.06
Opacity (Turbidity + Colour)	2.6	2.1
Silica	5.0	4.8
Phosphate as PO ₄ ⁴⁻	0.012	0.011
Total Iron as Fe.	0.04	0.02
Residual Chlorine	Nil.	Nil.
Potassium as K	3.55	3.40
Sodium as Na	24.0	22.5
Copper	0.21	0.05

(All chemical results expressed in parts per million)

N.P. (The Bacteriological condition of samples taken was very satisfactory).

Remarks:

Condition of both samples was very satisfactory for the purposes of public supply. Both samples were ex the Tewkesbury source. The copper content of the first sample appeared to indicate the presence of copper plumbing, but the concentration was well within the accepted limit.

1962	Alderley Supply		Bristol General Supply	
	Untreated Water	Treated Water	Untreated Water at Barrow	Treated Water
<u>Bacteriological Analyses</u>				
No. of Samples	23	23	53	11
Colonies per ml. on Agar in 3 days at 20° C.	12.6	1	235	6
Colonies per ml. on Agar in 2 days at 37° C.	8.5	3	37	7
Most probable numbers of typical B.Coli per 100 mls.	7.8	Nil	126	Nil
Most probable number of presumptive B.Coli per 100 mls.	7.8	Nil	135	Nil
<u>Chemical Analyses</u> (results in part per million)				
Number of samples		12		12
Total Solids		429		252
Chlorides as Cl.		21.5		14.9
Nitrates as N.		1.65		1,18
Nitrites as N.		Nil		0.01
Saline Ammonia		0.004		0.083
Albuminoid Ammonia		0.010		0.045
Permanganate Oxygen		0.11		0.40
Total Hardness		335		202
Permanent Hardness		66		49
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃		289		172
pH.		7.2		7.7.

C.

BACTERIOLOGICAL AND CHEMICAL EXAMINATION ON SAMPLES OF WATER TAKEN FROM THE DURSLEY SOURCES OF SUPPLY (BEFORE CHLORINATION)

	Caswell Pumping Station, Dursley.	Millend Pumping Station, North Nibley.	Greenhay Spring Wotton-Under-Edge.	Spring No.1. Tyley Bottom, Wotton-Under-Edge.	Spring No.2. Tyley Bottom, Wotton-Under-Edge.
CHEMICAL ANALYSIS: (Parts per million)					
Total Dissolved Solids	354	338	271	310	313
Loss on ignition	17	80	14	35	31
Mineral matter	337	258	257	275	282
Total hardness	320	296	250	288	280
(a) Permanent	69	57	61	67	68
(b) Temporary	251	239	169	221	212
Chlorine (as Chloride)	17	17	16	15	14
Free Ammonia	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Albuminoid ammonia	Nil	Nil	0.77	0.01	0.40
Nitrate Nitrogen	0.43	0.76	Nil	0.23	very slight trace.
Nitrite Nitrogen	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Lead	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Copper	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Zinc	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Iron	Nil	Nil	7.2	7.1	7.2
pH	7.4	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.2
BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION:					
Probable numbers per 100 ml.					
Coliform bacilli	3	1	7	0	0
Bact. coli (type I)	1	0	5	0	0
Plate Count:					
24 hrs @ 37°C	1	2	5	0	0
72 hrs @ 22°C	3	45	32	18	29

D.

STROUD WATER SUPPLYChemical Examination

Received on 11th July 1963.

Source - Chalford Mains, Dangerfield Transport Ltd., London Road, Stroud.

Physical Characters - Clear, colourless, no odour. Reaction - pH 7.9

No charring or odour on igniting solids.

	(all results in parts per million)	
Total Dissolved Solids	320	
Loss on ignition	26	
Mineral Matter	294	
Suspended Solids	.....
Alkalinity (as CaCO ₃)	.....
Total hardness	264	
(a) Permanent	64	
(b) Temporary	200	
Chlorine (as Chloride)	13	
Free Ammonia	Nil	
Albuminoid Ammonia	Nil	
Nitrate Nitrogen	2.90	
Nitrite Nitrogen	Nil	
Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate. (4hrs.27°C)	.....	Chemically satisfactory.
Oxygen absorbed from hypochlorite (4hrs.27°C)	.....
Ratio Hypochlorite Permanganate absorption	.....
Fluorine	.....
Lead	Nil	
Copper	Nil	
Zinc	Nil	
Iron	Nil	
Residual Chlorine	Nil	

E.

Stroud Water Supply.

<u>Samples</u>	<u>No. of samples</u>	<u>B. Coli per 100 c.c.</u>					
		<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>25</u>
Untreated water	8	5	-	-	2	-	1
Treated water	22	21	-	1	-	-	1

TABLE: F.

Details of Piped supply to Dwellings in the Division.

	Dursley	Stroud Rural	Thornbury	Nailsworth	Stroud Urban
No. of inhabited dwellings	6078	9275	9286	1197	5847
No. connected to mains	5924	8545	8686	1124	5804
No. supplied to standpipes	34	0	50	50	40
% of houses connected to mains	97.5%	92.3%	93.7%	94%	99%

Only a few old properties are now without a piped supply and in some cases they are properties which will eventually be dealt with under the Housing Act. Some are on private supplies which are quite good as regards quantity but the quality is not always so good and next year further action is anticipated in respect of these supplies.

SEWERAGE:

All the Districts are making progress in connecting properties to existing sewers, extending sewers and development of new works where required. There are, however, still areas that need urgent attention such as the Sharpness and Severn Beach areas where crude sewage is still discharged into the river, and in the Minchinhampton and Amberley areas where the combination of septic tank drainage and small well and spring water supplies form an unfortunate combination of circumstances. Similar difficulties also exist in some parts of Nailsworth and I feel that where such conditions exist that priority should be given for sewerage schemes.

Details of the newer schemes are given under the reports of the districts but I attach a report on the Stroud District Works by Mr. Boothman, the Manager. This work is nearing completion after which the disposal problems of the whole Stroud Valley will be adequately met and it will only be for the individual districts to press on with their internal schemes for extending the sewers and getting properties connected up.

There are, however, still expensive schemes that will need tackling, one by one, before all areas can be sewered and, of course, isolated country properties may always have to rely on cesspit and septic tank drainage.

The Severn Beach area in the south has proved difficult to tackle because of the low lying nature of the ground and the need to deal with large volumes of stormwater, but joint meetings with the Inland Drainage Board and other interested parties are taking place prior to the evolution of some satisfactory scheme for stormwater drainage and proper sewerage for the area.

Even in areas which have been sewered the problems are not over and with the extension of water sanitation and with building continuing, the older works become overloaded and in such cases the final effluent is unsatisfactory. Painswick Works is a case where the effluent is "borderline" but at Minchinhampton the Works are badly overloaded and provide a poor effluent as regards solid matter and oxygen take up. Even the main Stroud Valley Works at Stanley Downton will not be able to produce a satisfactory effluent until the new plant is fully operative. The Thornbury Works will also need extension.

STROUD AND DISTRICT JOINT SEWERAGE WORKS:

Mr. Boothman, Manager of the Works, has kindly supplied the following report :-

Present Design of Works:

The sewage works was designed to treat a dry weather flow of 1.0 million/gall/day of sewage from a population of 40,000. In time of storm periods three times the dry weather flow is given complete biological treatment and flows in excess of this receive partial treatment in storm water tanks before discharge into the river Frome.

The treatment of the sewage is dealt with on Biological percolating filters incorporating "Alternating Double Filtration" and "Recirculating" principles, together with mechanical sludging of the sedimentation tanks, heated sludge digestion with gas collection, and automatically operated pumping plant and machinery.

The works was brought into operation in January, 1951, and due to considerable developments throughout the districts during the past twelve years the works is at present overloaded.

During the past year the purification from crude sewage to final effluent has been 84%. The quality of the final effluent can be classified as Unsatisfactory by River Board Standards.

Average results of Analysis of Final Effluent for 1962 in parts per Million :

	<u>Final Effluent:</u>	<u>River Board Standards:</u>
Suspended solids	42.0	30.0
Nitrogen as Nitrates	17.8	-
Nitrogen as Nitrites	9	-
Oxygen absorbed 3 mins.	15.6	-
Oxygen absorbed 4 hours	24.4	20.0
Biological oxygen demand (5days)	22.3	20.0
Chlorine as chlorides	84.0	-

Future Design of Works:

A scheme of extensions prepared by the Consulting Engineers, W. H. Bateman and Partners of Bathaston, Bath, commenced at the end of March, 1962, the main contractors being Kettler and Heron Limited of Northampton, and up to date approximately 80% of the work has been completed.

The capacity of the works will then be :-

<u>Dry weather flow:</u>	
Domestic	1.5 million
Infiltration	1.0 "
Trade wastes	0.5 "
	3.0 mill/gall/day

<u>Complete treatment in Storm periods:</u>		
Three times Domestic	1.5 x 3	= 4.5
Infiltration	1.0	= 1.0
Trade Wastes	0.5	= 0.5
		<u>6.0 mill/gall/day</u>

Storm Water Treatment:

A storm tank capacity of 750,000 gallons will be provided.

Plant provided in extensions:

Suction dredger	No. 1.
Circular mechanically sludged sedimentation tanks	No. 2.
" " " humus "	No. 2.
Circular percolating filters	No. 9.
Sludge drying beds (one covered)	No. 3.
Increased pumping capacity 14" dia. pump: 12" dia. pump: 10" dia.pump.	

A special feature of the circular sedimentation tanks incorporates an electronic density detector with motor driven automatic sludge evacuation valves for desludging the tanks at regular intervals.

One of the sludge drying beds has been roofed over as a protection against the weather and can also be used as a storage area for further drying of sludge before disposal to farmers.

During the past year all the dried sludge produced on the works has been returned to the land, some sold and delivered by our own lorry, and some spread on the adjoining farmers' land in the liquid form, producing outstanding results.

REFUSE COLLECTION:

This continues to be carried out in the districts by the traditional method of controlled tipping with some collection of salvage.

In the north, the Stroud Rural District operate a service for the three Districts as regards disposal but the Stroud Urban District does its own collecting only making use of the Tip.

In February of this year, tipping was completed at the Gannicox tip which during the following month was cleared up and handed back to the Council for ultimate use as a playing field.

The Thrupp tip was then brought into use where again the project is linked with land reclamation. It is hoped to raise the field level by some 15 - 20 feet and that this tip will last about five years.

Salvage of metal and paper is undertaken and immediate covering of the refuse is carried out. We have had no complaints of pests and so far only two complaints have occurred regarding smell. On the whole it is a very satisfactory tip.

In the Dursley Rural District, Bassett Court Lane Tip has continued to provide a suitable tip, but the Thornbury Rural District have had difficulty in finding suitable tipping sites.

The cost of refuse disposal continues to rise. Refuse everywhere is increasing in quantity by weight but even more rapidly in bulk. This involves authorities in more expensive collections. During the year also the refuse collectors received an increase in wages. The cost of equipment is also continuing to rise, e.g. a lorry that in 1954 cost £1,995, now would cost about £3,700.

New ideas on disposal are constantly being explored and it may be that in time we shall see the districts combining to develop systems of disposal involving pulverisation or composting possibly in co-operation with main sewage works. Such processes, although they will never be profitable may yet be sound economically and effect a saving in the acquisition of tips.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956.

There are no Smoke Control Areas in the Division nor does it seem likely that there will be any in the near future. All the Authorities are, however, enforcing Byelaws regarding approved fire appliances in all new houses and regarding the installation of new furnaces.

No statutory action has been necessary during the year but in the more industrialised parts many visits were paid because of complaints about smoke or following observations of dark smoke. In all the cases it was possible to effect improvement where necessary - often by no more than advice regarding the proper fuel or appliances. In some cases the trouble arose through difficulty in obtaining the proper fuel. Even when conversion to oil burning has taken place misuse of the furnace can still result in smoke.

Despite the absence of statutory action a considerable amount of departmental work has been put in under the Act and I extract the figures from the Chief Public Health Inspectors' reports to illustrate this point.

	Dursley	Stroud Rural	Thornbury	Nailsworth	Stroud Urban	Total
Visits paid in connection with Atmospheric Pollution.	54	17	27	1	86	185

Special mention should be made of the problem associated with foundry cupolas in one particular instance; the factory being constructed in a valley in the Dursley Rural District the effluent gases discharge at the level of the adjoining buildings on the hillside. The hot blast cupolas are, of course, the concern of the Factory Inspectorate but the cold blast cupolas are supervised by the local authority. There has been the closest co-operation between the Factory Inspector, the management of the firm concerned, and ourselves. Improvement has been effected but difficulties still remain and will require further study.

At two points in the Area, Dursley and Stroud, daily observations are kept on atmospheric pollution by the volumetric apparatus and both have now been working for a complete year, so it is interesting to look at the figures obtained. On the whole close correlation exists as regards general trends but it can be seen how even a few miles separation can significantly alter the degree of pollution.

MICROGRAMMES OF SMOKE PER CUBIC METRE.

TABLE 1.

	DURSLEY			STROUD URBAN		
	Maximum Daily Reading	Minimum Daily Reading	Average Daily Reading	Maximum Daily Reading	Minimum Daily Reading	Average Daily Reading
January	245	9	52	291	27	90
February	100	8	31	163	21	70
March	173	23	69	151	26	78
April	93	8	29	142	30	70
May	97	11	51	118	7	71
June	70	15	34	70	25	50
July	70	1	30	63	17	32
August	43	2	12	50	13	29
September	79	6	21	.90	12	48
October	155	4	60	158	32	69
November	212	16	80	255	0	125
December	334	11	83	393	4	110

MICROGRAMMES OF SULPHUR DIOXIDE PER CUBIC METRE.

TABLE 2.

	DURSLEY			STROUD URBAN		
	Maximum Daily Reading	Minimum Daily Reading	Average Daily Reading	Maximum Daily Reading	Minimum Daily Reading	Average Daily Reading
January	280	24	68	541	40	123
February	106	12	39	157	14	80
March	143	25	67	114	40	78
April	106	18	52	84	21	53
May	101	25	48	100	13	43
June	76	30	47	67	20	41
July	112	18	42	82	19	46
August	58	18	31	72	15	40
September	86	19	31	94	14	44
October	121	19	59	120	18	57
November	111	19	54	268	13	102
December	377.	20	86	314	7	97

The highest readings for Smoke were recorded on the following dates, and it is interesting to note the weather conditions at those periods:

TABLE 3.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Dursley</u>		<u>Stroud Urban</u>		<u>Weather conditions</u>
	<u>Smoke</u>	<u>Sulphur Dioxide</u>	<u>Smoke</u>	<u>Sulphur Dioxide</u>	
2nd January	149	183	243	359	Snow and
4th "	245	280	243	351	Fog.
5th "	199	187	254	301	
6th March	173	140	151	108	Snow
15th October	155	86	106	119	Fog
13th November	162	77	191	154	Hard Frost
27th "	212	78	230	165	Fog
29th "	207	111	250	268	Fog
5th December	190	158	214	135	
6th "	334	377	366	314	Thick
7th "	291	171	267	195	Fog.

(The figures are in Microgrammes per cubic metre)

To get the figures for the foggy days into the right perspective they need to be compared with figures from other parts of the country.

TABLE 4.

Area	<u>Smoke</u>		<u>SO2</u>	
	<u>December, 1962</u>		<u>December, 1962</u>	
	<u>Average</u>	<u>Maximum</u>	<u>Average</u>	<u>Maximum</u>
Bradford	545	2030	578	2770
London				
Bermondsey	365	2265	663	2553
City	274	2473	747	4181
Hackney	292	2968	490	3806
Salford	577	1689	723	3041

However, although the local atmospheres may not be seriously polluted compared with some of the heavily industrialised areas there can be no cause for complacency as this type of danger is something that increases insidiously unless careful watch is kept. There is not, perhaps justification for proceeding at present with the development of smoke control areas, but there is every need and justification for keeping atmospheric pollution to a minimum in the interest of health and I am glad to report that we have had most willing co-operation from all industrial undertakings in the matter.

There was one incident last summer when the area was invaded by a persistent odour for a few hours; it extended as far north as Stroud and was reminiscent of cats. It was eventually traced to a factory dealing with plastics quite outside the area from which some unusual air movement had brought the smell to the area.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.

Section 47. Removal of Persons in need of care and attention, to suitable premises.

There were no cases during the year that required action under this section although I was called upon to visit one or two old people living alone who were approaching this category.

Section 50. Burial of Persons by Local Authority.

There were no persons requiring burial under this Section.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, AMENDMENT ACT, 1962.

The amending Act received the Royal Assent on the 26th May, 1962, and provides for all local authorities to assist voluntary organisations to provide meals on wheels and recreation for old people, by contributing to the cost of the services, providing furniture, vehicles or equipment, permitting the use of accommodation or assisting with staffing of such premises. They are empowered to provide meals through voluntary organisers or directly and to make appropriate charges. These provisions have been brought to the notice of the District Councils. "Meals on Wheels" services are already operating at Nailsworth and Stroud but plans are being made to develop the service in other areas as well.

In the Minister's Circular 12/62 attention is drawn to the forms of service for old people which can be included under recreation, e.g. day clubs, or even "work centres" for old people. These may well be development in the future but I think that a prerequisite for the care of old people is the establishment of an active Old Peoples' Welfare Committee. Such committees are already active in some districts.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951.

Three Shops in the Division are licensed under the Act and appeared to be satisfactory when inspected:

Dursley: 1.
Stroud: 2.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES:

There are no Registered Common Lodging Houses in these Districts.

LICENSED PREMISES:

Following the initiative taken in my predecessor's time a five year programme of improvement for the Public Houses in the area was drawn up and commenced in 1960. Although quite good progress has been made the improvements have fallen behind the agreed timetable, especially in some areas, although elsewhere, e.g. in Dursley, it appears that although some of the houses included in the first two years programmes have not been done, others scheduled for later improvements have already been dealt with. In the Stroud Rural District it appears that the programme is especially behind with 16 houses left over from the 1961 programme and only 11 houses completed out of the 26 due to be finished by the end of this year. Plans have, however, been submitted for another eight of these. It has been agreed to hold a further meeting with the Brewery to discuss the situation.

It does appear, however, that several factors are causing the matter to be particularly difficult in this area. There is the great increase in car ownership which is bringing more and more people into the small attractive Cotswold villages. Where formerly the village inn catered only for some few hundred local inhabitants it now has a potential clientele of thousands if it happens to be in a beauty spot. Then, many of the inns in these Cotswold villages are

on hillsides or so surrounded by other old buildings of interest, or are themselves of architectural interest, so that extension or modernisation present the greatest difficulties, and is consequently very costly. Sanitary conveniences in public houses have of course suffered from long neglect. We have in the past been content with a low standard but once having been dissatisfied with this standard it is difficult to effect all such improvements all at once. Other difficulties arise from the uncertain future of such premises and the possible plans for the development in town centres.

However, progress is steadily being made and the matter will continue to receive attention from the Health Departments.

RADIOACTIVITY:

No.1 Reactor of Berkeley Power Station was commissioned and came into use in the latter half of the year. There were no other users of radioactive materials in the Division.

Through the regular meetings of the local Liaison Committee all the neighbouring local authorities are kept fully informed of the developments at the Berkeley Power Station. It is evident that every care has been taken in its construction and is continuing to be taken in its running to ensure that the Station shall in no way be the cause of the slightest danger in the district.

So efficient is the construction of this Station that - radiologically speaking - it is virtually undetectable in the District. Nevertheless, a full and detailed plan exists to cover any eventuality.

The construction of the Oldbury Power Station has commenced and its ultimate completion will provide another landmark both locally and in British advancement in this sphere.

FLUORIDATION:

Following the publication of the report on the results of fluoridation in the areas in Britain where it has been established, local interest was publicly aroused and the matter was discussed by some of the District Councils. The Minister of Health has proposed that fluoridation of water supplies should be undertaken by Water Works at the request of local Health Authorities.

This is a matter that is entirely harmless and, undoubtedly, will be of great benefit to the teeth of future generations.

INTERNATIONAL VACCINATION CERTIFICATES:

These Certificates are only needed for people who intend travelling abroad and the matter is not related to the local vaccination state but rather to the travelling habits of the population. The District Health Departments are, however, required to keep a stamp to authenticate the Vaccinator's signature and the date of vaccination.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS:

No important changes have taken place in the social conditions in the area. The I.C.I. Works at Scvernside came into production during the year and will produce a range of chemical products as well as fertilisers on a large scale. No health difficulties appear likely to arise in connection with the Works.

Furthermore, the first Nuclear Power station came into production and generally no health hazard is anticipated.

The older industries have continued to provide work in the Districts where employment has been maintained at a satisfactory level throughout the year.

Some of the products of the Area include meat, bacon and milk, and in these cases the work of the Health Departments - District and County - are a service, for the benefit of people far beyond these districts.

The main local industries include :

1. Agriculture and Allied Trades
2. Braid and Loom Elastic and Smallwares.
3. Flour Mill.
4. Baking.
5. General Engineering.
6. Electrical Engineering.
7. Cloth Manufacturing.
8. Paper Pulping Mills.
9. Fibre Box Manufacturers.
10. Wood Turneries.
11. Quarrying.
12. Brick and Tile Manufacturing.
13. Aircraft Engineering.
14. Nuclear Power Stations.
15. Constructional Engineering.
16. Chemical Works.
17. Salmon Fishing.
18. Caravan Building.
19. Dockyards.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLES:

Tables for Stroud and Thornbury are appended together with some of the outstanding weather figures for the year.

I am indebted to the Deputy Clerk of the Stroud Rural District Council, Mr. J. B. Powell, for the Stroud figures.

RAINFALL: (inches)

TABLE 20.

	Stroud Rural		Thornbury Rural	
	1961	1962	1961	1962
January	3.15	3.52	3.86	4.58
February	2.08	0.31	2.11	0.50
March	0.11	1.14	0.06	1.57
April	5.04	1.75	4.47	2.45
May	0.73	2.43	1.12	2.33
June	1.63	0.21	1.24	0.34
July	2.37	3.29	2.66	0.88
August	2.94	4.40	2.47	4.34
September	3.68	2.56	2.30	3.07
October	2.60	0.81	2.86	0.72
November	1.29	3.07	1.26	2.00
December	4.00	2.17	4.47	2.20
	29.62	25.66	28.88	24.98

Stroud Rural - Average Temperatures (Fahrenheit)TABLE 21.

	<u>Maximum</u>	<u>Minimum</u>
January	44.9	33.6
February	45.1	34.5
March	45.4	28.0
April	54.8	37.7
May	60.0	41.1
June	67.3	47.2
July	67.6	50.4
August	65.5	50.3
September	61.2	45.2
October	57.7	41.9
November	44.7	34.6
December	39.5	29.7
Mean of Maximum for year	-	54.6°
Mean of Minimum for year	-	39.5°
Average Temperature for year	-	47.0°
Average rainfall for the past decade at Pitchcombe: 33.09 inches.		
Wettest day	- August 6th	- 2.35 inches.
Wettest month	- August	
Driest month	- June	
Hottest day	- June 9th	- 79°
Coldest night	- January 2nd	- 14°F, i.e. 18° of Frost.

Late frost on May 31st did much damage to Flowers and Vegetable Plants

Thornbury Rural - Average Temperatures (Centigrade)TABLE 22.

	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>
January	4.5 C	4.6 C
February	7.9	5.1
March	8.1	3.1
April	10.4	8.2
May	11.7	10.5
June	14.9	14.3
July	16.1	15.8
August	16.2	15.0
September	15.6	13.2
October	11.4	10.5
November	6.5	6.0
December	2.7	2.7
Hottest Day	- 30.1 C August 29th	26.1 C July 25th.
Coldest Day	- 2.8 C January 12th & March 30th	-14.5 C January 1st.
Sunniest day	- July 5th	June 8th
Sunniest month	- June	June
Wettest Day	- 1.13 July 14th	1.72 August 6th.
Average Temperature during 1962:		
	Maximum	12.4 C.
	Minimum	5.7 C.

Prevailing winds during year - South Westerly.

D U R S L E Y

R U R A L D I S T R I C T

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is my pleasure and privilege to present to you my second Annual Report.

Steady progress was made during the year in dealing with the multifarious duties of the Department.

A close liaison with the Housing Manager was maintained and this ensured that the appropriate formal action under the provisions of the Housing Act, 1957, was taken when families were about to be re-housed from unfit properties. Twenty-eight were dealt with during the year and it was the Council's policy to encourage property owners to take advantage of the Improvement Grant Schemes to render these houses fit where that was practicable.

During the year the Council became the owner of Daisy Farm, North Nibley, as the result of the sound advice of Councillor Mr. J.S. Eley. The farm comprises some 36 acres and has a farm house and farm buildings. It was bought specifically for the purpose of using it as a controlled refuse tip. In my opinion, the Council was very wise and far-sighted in making this purchase as tipping space has been most difficult to obtain, and now the Council has sufficient tipping space at this farm alone for approximately twenty years.

With the age of the motor car and lorry, the problem of litter and the indiscriminate dumping of rubbish seems to increase, and during the year under review many cases of this sort were dealt with. In some instances the culprits were found but in others they were not, and some clearing up operations by the Council's employees were necessary. Our policy has always been to help householders by taking a little rubbish over and above the normal bin when necessary in order to obviate the need for them to take it elsewhere and dump it. We also give permission for rubbish to be taken to our refuse tip on the payment of a fee of 2/- and so there would appear to be no excuse at all for this irresponsible practice of dumping rubbish and spoiling the beauty of the countryside.

Judging by the numerous complaints we received, which varied from complaints of houses in disrepair, unsatisfactory drainage and noise nuisances to complaints of extraneous matter in food, people are becoming more hygiene and health conscious than they were and appear to come forward much more freely with complaints than they used to do.

During the year, Mr. G.O. Townley, our Rodent Officer, was away from work ill for a period of two months and we are pleased he is now better and able to follow his duties. At the beginning of September we were pleased to welcome to the Department our first Pupil Public Health Inspector, Mr. John Pullin.

Finally, I should like to thank the Chairman of the Council and all the members of the Council for their continued support. I should also like to express my thanks for the help and co-operation I have received from other members of the Staff and my particular thanks are due to the Staff of the Health Department for their loyalty and for all the hard work they have undertaken.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

Council Offices
Kingshill
Dursley, Glos.

THOMAS B. CHAFFE.
Chief Public Health Inspector.

REFUSE COLLECTION:

In February we took delivery of a new Shelvoke & Drewry Fore and Aft Tip Freighter fitted with a hydraulic press and dust shutters. The delivery of this vehicle enabled us to use the old petrol driven Fore and Aft Tip Freighter as a spare vehicle, which has proved invaluable.

On the 1st April, a Chargehand was appointed to drive the Bristol Duplex and also to act as a spare lorry driver. This arrangement worked reasonably well but unfortunately the Chargehand left the Council's employ early in 1963, and to date he has not been replaced.

Some labour difficulties were experienced during the year, but they were not so acute as they have been in previous years.

The number of houses within the District continues to rise and it was found necessary in the winter months to employ an additional loader part-time on each of the two collection vehicles.

A time and motion study was made of the refuse collection system in the Nympsfield Parish using a lorry with one loader/driver and one loader. This work was carried out in order that the information should be available if revised schedules are to be adopted when it is necessary and more economical to use a third collection vehicle. There is, of course, a limit to the number of loaders who can be employed economically on a refuse collection vehicle.

In order to keep abreast of the knowledge in connection with the latest types of refuse collection vehicle available, three different firms gave demonstrations of their vehicles under working conditions in this District and the demonstrations were attended by the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Council.

REFUSE DISPOSAL:

The use of our centrally controlled Tip at Bassett Court Lane, North Nibley, has continued during the year and it is anticipated that tipping space will be available until the early summer of 1963. We have endeavoured to conserve as much sub-soil and top soil at the Tip as is practicable and also to get as much of these materials from outside sources as well.

During the year we were approached by a large industrial firm in Dursley asking if we could take the waste sand from their Foundry and before agreeing to this arrangement, the material was submitted both to the Public Analyst and to the Land Commissioner. As a result of the reports obtained on the material it was decided to make use of it at the Tip to cover the sloping sides of refuse as tipping proceeded and also to use a thin covering of the same material on the top surface. This material was received for several months during the latter part of the year and it has proved useful.

In my Annual Report for 1961 I stated that it was anticipated that a Ministry Enquiry would be held in connection with the Compulsory Purchase of the Gravel Pit at Everside Lane, Cam, but finally this Enquiry was not found necessary. Early in 1963, negotiations were still taking place in connection with the Gravel Pit and a Notice of Entry was served during March to enable us to carry out certain preparatory works.

The question with regard to the condition of Everside Lane itself is still being discussed with the County Surveyor.

SALVAGE:

During the year the following quantities of Salvage were collected and sold:

Waste Paper	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	£	s	d
Baled	47	16	3	0	322	18	3
Loose	2	5	0	0	9	0	0
	50	1	3	0	331	18	3
Scrap Iron	2	4	2	0	11	10	0
Mixed Metals		3	0	23	9	0	0
Rags		10	1	5	7	13	9
	52	19	3	0	360	2	0

The demand for Waste Paper diminished during the year and the merchants were asking for a larger quantity of cardboard. It was stated that the Board Mills receiving the salvage have an even higher standard of board to produce and as a result are only able to take a small quantity of newspaper waste. The prices remained at £6. 15s. Od. per ton for baled cardboard and waste paper and £4. per ton for loose paper.

DUST BIN HIRE SCHEME:

The number of Bins issued for hire under the Council's scheme has again increased and the following is a detail of the numbers concerned:

Initial issues 97
Replacements 104

Total on hire: 2,180

When the Council's charges were considered at the Annual Review a recommendation was made to the Council that they should lower their charge for the hire of a Dust Bin from 7/6d. per year to 6/- per year. It was felt that by doing so the Council would encourage even more people to take advantage of the Scheme; the 6/- charge will be applicable as from the 1st April, 1963.

HOUSING:

Slum Clearance:

During the year Notices of Time and Place were served in respect of twenty-eight individual unfit houses but no Official Representations were made in respect of Slum Clearance Areas. At the front of the Report a comprehensive table appears showing the progress made in dealing with unfit houses in the five Districts forming the Central Area of Gloucestershire. From this table it will be noted that this Council has dealt with 68% of its estimated number of unfit houses.

Overcrowding:

During the year no cases of Statutory Overcrowding came to our notice.

Public Health Act, 1936.

The carrying out of essential repairs to many houses is still achieved by the service of informal notices under the above Act, but during the year it was found necessary for the Council to authorise the service of five Abatement Notices. In one instance, it was necessary to recommend Court Action. At the time of the Hearing, the house in question had become vacant and the Court made an Order to the effect that the house should not be re-occupied until the repairs listed on the Abatement Notice have been completed.

Housing Management:

Mr. A. Stringer, the Housing Manager, has kindly supplied the following Report on the work of his Department:

(1) Number and Type of Council Dwellings completed during 1962 :-

9	-	3-Bedroom House	(Allocated to C.E.G.B. - Berkeley Power Station.)
14	-	Bed-Recess Bungalows	{ Group Dwellings Scheme,
1	-	3-Bedroom Flat (Warden)	{ Dursley, with communal room, for Old People.
Total:			24
Re-lets:			38 during 1962
			<u>62</u> - Total of Dwellings available during 1962.

(2) Council Dwellings under Construction at the end of year :-

(i) 12 - 2-Bedroom Flats at Kingshill, Dursley.
4 - 1-Bedroom Bungalows) at Betworthy, Coalclay,
1 - 2-Bedroom Bungalow) mainly for Old People.

Total: 17

(ii) Number of Families re-housed during 1962:

(a) From Unfit Houses	18
(b) From General Waiting List	30
(c) For Other Reasons -	
Key Workers - C.E.G.B. etc. -	11
Road widening	- 1
Families evicted	- <u>2</u>
	14
Total :	<u>62</u>

(3) Number on Waiting List:

	<u>For General</u>	<u>For Old Persons Accommodation</u>	<u>Total</u>
At December, 1961	183	67	250
At December, 1962	169	56	225

CARAVANS:

The following are details regarding Caravans within the District:

No. of Caravan Sites in the area	36.
Licensed complying with conditions.....	19
Licensed not complying fully with conditions ..	11
Unlicensed	6
	<hr/>
	36
	<hr/>

In addition to the above Caravan Sites, there are six Caravans stationed in the curtilage of dwelling houses, their use being incidental to the enjoyment of the houses and they are therefore exempt from licensing.

Total number of Caravans in Area	76.
(a) No. on permanent licensed sites	48
(b) No. on short period licensed sites	15
(c) No. on unlicensed sites	7
(d) No. exempt from licensing	6
	<hr/>
	76
	<hr/>

During the year progress has been made by Licensed Site Owners in complying with the Conditions of Licence. In some instances substantial works have been found necessary and it is hoped that they will be complying fully with the Conditions of Licence before the end of 1963. It was expected that the owner of the largest site at Woodfield, Cam, would have been able to extend his site during the year and take at least some of the Caravans on unlicensed sites. However, a little difficulty arose concerning the ownership of a small strip of land over which the entrance to the extension was to be laid, but it is understood that negotiations are proceeding to resolve this difficulty so that the proposal may proceed. The renewal of Town Planning Permission was refused for one site at Wotton-Under-Edge but the owner has appealed against this decision.

AGRICULTURE (SAFETY, HEALTH & WELFARE PROVISIONS) ACT, 1956.

During the year, further premises were inspected under the provisions of the above Act and four Statutory Notices were authorised and served.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956 - New installations:

Notices were received during the year with regard to two new installations, one was in respect of a heating installation at a school and the second related to a lead foundry in the extension to a printing works.

The formal was given approval under Section 3 (2) of the Clean Air Act, 1956, with certain conditions to be complied with. In the latter case, advice was given with regard to the height of the chimney.

SEPTIC TANKS:

The following figures show the work which has been undertaken by the Council's Contractors in the emptying of septic tanks and similar work:

	No. of Emptyings.	£.	s.	d.
Private Dwellings	186	441	19	0
Tanks serving Council Houses	31	134	5	0
Tanks serving premises from which cost is partly or completely recovered	23	52	3	6
Ditches cleansed	3	48	5	0
		676	12	6

The ditches mentioned in the above table are those in the vicinity of Elmsleigh Cottages and Slimbridge Street, Cambridge.

As from the 1st October 1962, the cost per hour for the hiring of the Cesspool Emptier was increased from 50/- to 53/-.

Whilst in the Parishes of Ulley and Coaley drainage connections from premises have been made to the new sewer, in other Parishes properties have been erected in positions where the public sewer is not available so that the total number of emptyings has not decreased. In addition to new dwellings, older premises have been improved with the aid of an Improvement Grant and now septic tanks provided.

The Council's Contractors have been obliged to dispose of all their loads at the Coalcy Junction Sewage Works but it is hoped that by May, 1963, they will be permitted to discharge loads from the Wotton-Under-Edge and Kingswood areas into a sewer manhole at Wotton-Under-Edge where a good dilution can be obtained.

During the course of a year many complaints are received in connection with septic tanks and it is obvious that the primary factor governing the efficiency of these tanks is that the soakage area from the tanks must be suitable and that long lengths of land drain pipes must be laid to distribute the effluent over a large area of land. Troubles are experienced in the following circumstances :

- (a) Where clay or similar types of soil exist.
- (b) Where the natural water table rises in the winter to a high level, such as is experienced in the Slimbridge and Cambridge areas.
- (c) Where the area into which the effluent is to be discharged is limited.

FOOD PREMISES:

Premises	Grocers	Butchers	Bakers/ Pastrycooks	Bread and Cakeshops	Fruiterers/ Greengrocers	Fishmonger/ Fruiterer/ Greengrocer	Fishmonger	Fried Fish Shops	Cafes	Mobile Grocers	Milk & Dairy Produce	Sweet Shops	TOTAL:
Cam	13	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	22
Coaley	2	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4
Dursley	13	5	3	3	4	1	-	1	3	1	1	7	42
Kingswood	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
North Nibley	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3
Nympsfield	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Slimbridge	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	5
Stinchcombe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uley	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5
Wotton-Under-Edge	11	3	2	3	4	1	1	1	4	1	-	5	36
TOTAL :	50	12	7	7	11	2	1	2	11	4	1	14	122

FOOD PREMISES:

This table shows the number of Food Premises throughout the District, and whilst the headings give the name of the business substantially carried on, it will be appreciated that many Shops are now general food stores selling almost any commodity one would wish to buy.

Regular visits have been made to food shops and in five instances it was necessary to ask the shopkeeper to improve his standard of hygiene. Improvements were achieved reasonably quickly in these instances.

We have found that during the last year or so the general standard of hygiene in food shops has improved. Some shops have changed to the self-service method of trading and in doing so have completely renewed the interior of their shops. Many shops have improved their floors, counters, fittings and equipment which in turn has made them tidier and this fact alone has made it easier for them to be kept clean.

SHOPS ACT, 1950:

In one instance towards the end of the year it was necessary to ask one large Self-Service Shop to carry out certain works to maintain a reasonable temperature in the premises. Substantial heat loss was taking place at the loading bay, and Heating Engineers are being called in by the firm to investigate the matter.

FOOD INSPECTION:

The tinned foodstuffs mentioned below were condemned as a result of either damaged or blown tins, with the exception of twenty-four tins of minced beef which were withdrawn from sale voluntarily by one shop after a request to do so had been received from their Head Office.

	<u>No. of tins</u>	<u>Approx. weight</u>
Tinned Meat	62	104 lbs.
Tinned Vegetables	46	37 lbs.
Tinned Fruit	51	59 lbs.
Tinned Fish	12	4 lbs.
Tinned Milk	6	Equivalent to 7½ pints
Miscellaneous Goods	9	7 lbs.
1 packet Sultanas		12 Ozs. (contained extraneous matter)

During the year eight complaints were received in connection with Foodstuffs. The complaints were investigated and legal proceedings were taken in the following three cases:

Two cases in which a clothlike material resembling a handkerchief was found in frozen fish fingers.

Manufacturer fined: £15. in each case.

Beetle in a tin of corned beef.

Manufacturer fined: £20. plus £10 costs

In the latter case a specialised witness was called to prove that the insect in question was not of British origin.

ICE-CREAM AND SIMILAR PRODUCTS:

(a) Bacteriological Examination:

Samples of the following products were taken during the year and the results were as follows :

Product	No. taken	Grade	Grade	Grade	Grade
		1	2	3	4
Ice-cream	33	19	5	5	4
Soft Ice-Cream	6	4	-	1	1
		<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>		
Cream Lolly	4	3		1	
Ice Lolly	2	2		-	
Syrups used in the manufacture of lollies	2	2		-	

(b) Chemical Analysis:

Five samples of Ice-lolly were submitted for Chemical Analysis and the results showed them to be of normal composition and free from undue metallic contamination.

REGISTRATION OF PREMISES FOR THE SALE OF ICE-CREAM:

Six applications were received during the year; five of which were issued. One was not issued because certain structural works were required and had not been carried out at the end of the year.

MEAT INSPECTION:

Only one privately owned Slaughterhouse exists in this District and during the year 136 lambs were slaughtered there. All carcases were examined and only a small amount of liver and lung trimmings were condemned.

PETROLEUM (CONSOLIDATION) ACTS, 1928 & 1936:

Fifty-three petroleum spirit licences were renewed during the year and four of these installations increased their storage capacity.

Two further applications were received in respect of new installations but these had not been constructed at the end of the year. Both applications related to small private installations.

MORTUARY:

The following figures show the number of bodies deposited in the Mortuary during 1962:

Total number of bodies deposited within the Mortuary during 1962: 22..

Of these, 21 were resident within the Rural District.

1 was resident outside the Rural District.

The Caretaker, Mr. L. Green, tendered his resignation on leaving the District in September, and Mr. L. J. Smith was appointed to succeed him.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF WATER SUPPLIES - AFTER CHLORINATION.

Source	Date	Coliform bacilli	Bact. coli (type I)	24 hrs @ 37°C	72 hrs @ 22°C.
"The Willows", Bristol Road, Slimbridge. (Gloucester Corporation)	1.3.62	0	0	1	1
Tudor Arms Inn, The Patch, Slimbridge. (Gloucester Corporation)	"	0	0	2	119
Curator's House, Wildfowl Trust, Slimbridge. (Gloucester Corporation)	"	0	0	2	182
14 Mount Pleasant, Wotton-Under-Edge.	17.4.62	0	0	6	3
34 Dursley Road, Woodfield, Cam.	"	1	0	1	41
The Steps, 34 Woodend Lane, Cam.	"	0	0	2	31
Curator's House, Wildfowl Trust, Slimbridge.	"	0	0	16	151
Tudor Arms Inn, The Patch, Slimbridge.	"	0	0	11	450
"The Willows", Bristol Road, Slimbridge.	"	0	0	2	9
Stokes' Ice-cream Factory, Gloucester St., Wotton-Under-Edge.	"	0	0	1	<1
3 Innocks Estate, North Nibley.	"	0	0	0	90
8 Wickwar Road, Kingswood	28.5.62	0	0	1	3
9 Springhill, Cam.	"	0	0	1	49
Pen Leigh, The Quarry, Woodfield, Cam.	29.5.62	0	0	1	155
School House, Slimbridge	"	0	0	42	250
1 Springhill, Upper Cam.	11.6.62	0	0	7	185
<u>Deposit:</u> Small amount of brown flocculent matter.					
<u>Microscopy:</u> Largely amorphous vegetable debris, giving reaction for iron. Scanty diatoms, desmids and infusoria.					
11.6.62	0	0	168	>3,000	
<u>Deposit:</u> Moderate amount of brown flocculent matter.					
<u>Microscopy:</u> Scanty diatoms, etc., the brown material is composed of vegetable debris giving a reaction for iron. The deposit is essentially the same in both samples but is greater in amount in this sample. The evidence suggests that iron mains are the likely source.					
3 Innocks Estate, North Nibley.	20.6.62	0	0	1	5
Dursley Dairy Shop, Parsonage Street, Dursley.	"	0	0	1	2

Mr. H.J. Dimery, the Engineer and Surveyor, has kindly supplied the following report on Water, Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

WATER:

WATER UNDERTAKING:

Sources and Quantities:

(a) Caswell Springs 96,359,500 gallons per year.
 Millend Springs 55,973,800 " " "
 Wotton Springs, Tiley Bottom
 and Greenhay. 52,348,000 " " "

(b) Bulk Supply:

Gloucester Corporation 113,527,600 " " "
Bristol Waterworks Co. 26,721,000 " " "

(c) New Sources:

Nil

Average Daily Consumption:

Domestic Industry	772,317	=	43.2 g.p.h.
	187,083	=	<u>9.5 g.p.h.</u>
	Total:		52.7 g.p.h.

New Mains laid during the year in connection with Comprehensive Schemes.

8500 yards of 6", 4" and 3" from Cam Peak Reservoir to Coaley

1200 yards of 6" from Nympsfield Reservoir to the Village.

1230 yards of 2" from Nympsfield to Coaley Peak.

4000 yards of 6" from Millend to the site of the Butts Reservoir,
Wotton-Under-Edge.

700 yards of 6" from the site of the Butts Reservoir to Bear Street,
Wotton-Under-Edge.

2000 yards of 6" from Breakheart Reservoir to Kingshill, Dursley.

Mains laid at housing estates development by private enterprise.

450 yards of 4" - Dryleaze, Wotton-Under-Edge.
310 yards of 4" - Whiteway, Bursley.

210 yards of 4" - Whiteway, Dursley.
70 yards of 3" - South Street, New

$\frac{3}{16}$ yard of 3" - Back Road, The Queen.

345 yards of 3" - Rock Road, The Quarry, Cam.

Other Mains laid.

300 yards of $1\frac{1}{4}$ " - Bradley Green, Wotton-Under-Edge.

NUMBER OF HOUSES CONNECTED TO THE MAINS SUPPLY DURING THE YEAR.

<u>Parish</u>	<u>No. of houses.</u>	<u>Meter</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Dursley	8	-	8
Cam	50	-	50
Stinchcombe	2	-	2
North Nibley	2	-	2
Wotton-Under-Edge	24	-	24
Kingswood	1	1	2
Uley	4	2	6
Nympsfield	-	1	1
Coaley	2	-	2
<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>
	93	4	97
<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL:

New Disposal Works completed at Kingswood for the treatment of sewage from Wotton-Under-Edge and Kingswood, and also the village of Charfield situated within the Thornbury Rural District.

The village of Kingswood has been seweried.

SEWER CONNECTIONS IN PARISHES WHERE SEWER RECENTLY LAID:

Coaley:

Number of properties connected to sewer	80
Number of properties for which sewer is available but not connected to sewer	58

Included in the total of 58 are 11 properties which come within the Class V category and 23 have septic tanks.

Kingswood:

The sewering of the village has only recently been completed, and, up to the end of December, 26 properties were connected.

Uley:

Number of properties connected to sewer	230
Properties for which the sewer is available but not connected to the sewer	58

Included in the total of 58 are 15 properties which come within the Class V category and 21 have septic tanks.

Conversions of E.Cs. to W.Cs.

The following applications were made for a contribution towards the cost of conversion of E.C.s. to W.Cs. :

Coaley	1
Kingswood	11

Contributions amounting to £261. 15s. 8d. were approved.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961:

The following form shows the work which has been carried out during the year under the provisions of the above Act:

Part I of the Act:

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	3	4	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	63	26	4	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	7	1	-	-
Total:	73	31	4	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

	Number of cases in which defects were found.				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.	
	Found	Remedied	Referred			
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector		
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-	
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-	
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-	
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-	
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-	
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)						
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-	
(b) Unsuitable or defective	3	3	-	-	-	
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-	
Other Offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	1	1	-	-	-	
Total:	4	4	-	-	-	

Part VIII of the Act - OUTWORK (Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of Work.	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of out- workers in August list required by Section 133 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to Council	No. of prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwhole- some premises	Notices served	Prose- cutions
Wearing Apparel (Making, etc.)	4	-	-	-	-	-
Paper Bags	42	-	-	-	-	-
Textile Weaving Carding, etc. of buttons, etc.	21	-	-	-	-	-
Making of Boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper	39	-	-	-	-	-
	153	-	-	-	-	-
Total:	259	-	-	-	-	-

RODENT CONTROL

The following form shows the Rodent Control work undertaken during the year:

	Local Authority's District	No. of properties in Local Authority's District	Dwelling	All	Total
			Houses	Other	
			Author	Business	cols.(1) Agricul-
1.			ity	Houses	Premises) (2),(3) -tural
1.	No. of properties in Local Authority's District	12	5728	216	5956
2.	No. of properties inspected as a result of notification	-	71	23	94
	No. of such properties found to be infested by:				
	Common rat	Major	-	-	-
		Minor	-	55	12
	Ship rat	Major	-	-	-
		Minor	-	-	-
	House mouse	Major	-	-	-
		Minor	-	16	11
					27
					4

		Dwelling Houses	All including Author Council -ity	Other (including Business Houses.)	Total (including of Business Premises)	Agricul cols.(1) -tural (2), (3)
3.	Total no. of properties inspected in the course of survey under the Act	12		1094	142	1248 121
	No. of such properties found to be infested by:					
	Common rat	Major	-	-	-	2
		Minor	-	26	31	57 28
	Ship rat	Major	-	-	-	-
		Minor	-	-	-	-
	House mouse	Major	-	-	-	-
		Minor	-	7	30	37 7
4.	Total no. of properties otherwise inspected e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose	5	-	-	5	-
	No. of such properties found to be infested by:					
	Common rat	Major	-	-	-	-
		Minor	5	-	-	5 -
	Ship rat	Major	-	-	-	-
		Minor	-	-	-	-
	House mouse	Major	-	-	-	-
		Minor	-	-	-	-
5.	Total inspections carried out including re-inspections	60		1165	352	1577 294
6.	No. of infested properties (in Sections 2, 3 & 4) treated by L.A.	5		104	27	136 27
7.	Total treatments carried out - including re-treatments	19		104	84	207 62
8.	No. of notices served under Section 4 of the Act					
	(a) Treatment	-	-	-	-	-
	(b) Structural work (i.e. proofing	-	-	-	-	-
9.	No. of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Section 4 of the Act.			-	-	-
10.	Legal Proceedings	-	-	-	-	-
11.	No. of "Block" control schemes carried out		Three			

SUMMARY OF VISITS MADE AND NOTICES SERVED DURING 1962:

<u>GENERAL SANITATION:</u>	<u>No. of inspections or visits</u>
Agricultural Welfare Regulations	16
Caravans	179
Clean Air	54
Drainage and Sewage Disposal	606
Factories and Workplaces	34
Hairdressers	1
Insect Infestations	6
Keeping of Poultry and Animals	13
Licensed Premises	37
Mortuary	45
Noise	31
Nuisances	40
Pet Animals	1
Petroleum Act	59
Places of Public Entertainment	11
Public Conveniences	14
Refuse Collection	336
Refuse Disposal	393
Schools	4
Shops Act, 1950	19
Water	123
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits	275

HOUSING:

Under Public Health Acts:

No. of houses inspected	33
Visits paid to above houses	194

Under Housing Acts:

No. of houses inspected	60
Visits paid to above houses	306

Overcrowding:

No. of houses inspected	2
Visits paid to above houses	

Filthy and Verminous Premises:

No. of houses inspected	2
Visits paid to above houses	5

Miscellaneous Housing Visits: 208

INFECTIOUS DISEASE:

Inquiries in cases of Infectious Disease	5
Visits re disinfection	1
Miscellaneous Infectious Disease Visits	8
Inquiries re Food Poisoning	12

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION:

Inspection of Meat:

Visits to Slaughterhouses	30
Visits to Shops and Stalls	2

Visits to:

Bakehouses	11
Butchers	14
Fishmongers and Poulterers	6
Grocers	49
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	8
Dairies and Milkshops	10
Icecream Premises	46
Restaurant and Cafes	32
Mobile Shops and Stalls	8
Confectioners	10
Fried Fish Shops	3
Miscellaneous Food Visits	17

Unfit Food 13

NOTICES SERVED:

No. of Informal notices served	117
No. of Informal Notices complied with	83
No. of Statutory Notices served	7
No. of Statutory Notices complied with	7

T H O R N B U R Y

R U R A L

D I S T R I C T

REPORT OF THE ENGINEER, SURVEYOR AND CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Mr. Chairman, My. Lord, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is with much pleasure that I submit this Annual Report. Each year it has been possible to report satisfactorily on progress and this year is no exception.

In the early part of the year the unexpected illness and untimely death of our late Medical Officer of Health, Dr. W.J.D. Cooper, came as a shock to all of us. His passing marked not only the loss of a colleague but also that of a valued personal friend.

In all my previous reports, I have made a practice of reporting upon, and making reference to, all the activities and matters coming within my responsibility of control for the combined sections of the Department. With the increasing scope of work resulting from the formation of engineering and architectural sections, this will no longer be feasible. I will, however, endeavour to present the report over as wide an aspect of the department's work in order that members may obtain a comprehensive knowledge of the general position.

The unprecedented development of the district which I have year after year reported continues at an increasing tempo. During the year the Nuclear Power Station at Berkeley started to generate and feed into the grid. Other developments of national importance were the Nuclear Power Station at Oldbury-On-Severn, Imperial Chemical Industries development at Severnside, and the construction of the Severn Bridge with all its associated approach road alterations, including sections of the M.5 (Motorway).

All the aforementioned developments have resulted in increased demands for housing both Council and private enterprise. This demand has resulted in steadily increasing the values of land.

The Council has made an endeavour to secure the necessary additional Staff to deal with the increased work. Mr. R. Kennard - Architect - resigned during the year and we were successful in engaging Mr. C. Albon-Crouch, A.R.I.B.A. as Senior Assistant Architect, with Mr. N. Mullins - Architectural Assistant - to assist him. With the capital works programme for which we shall be budgeting it is possible that both the Architectural and Engineering Sections will need staff increases in the future, as the present staff is fully engaged on schemes involving an expenditure approaching the half million pound mark. With Mr. F. Rummens as Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector and Surveyor, and the re-designation of Mr. W.D. Hartles as Deputy Engineer and Surveyor. coupled with the re-organisation of the Clerical Section by the engagement of Miss J.M. Hedges and Miss M. Rebbeck desirable delegations of duties have been made possible.

It will be observed from the Summary of Visits and the list of improvements that the Public Health Inspectors have been fully engaged. If, as seems likely, the Council will be required by legislation to secure the statutory improvement of private houses then it may be essential for additional Staff to be engaged. While record is being made of all these activities sight must not be lost of proposals for the reorganisation of Local Government, the revision of County Boundaries and the review of County District Boundaries which is at present taking place.

I would like to pay tribute to our honoured Chairman, Councillor J.H. Cooke, M.B.E. - whose Portrait now graces our Council Offices - and the Chairmen of Committees, Councillors and fellow Officers for their unfailing help and support during the past year.

I am,

Yours obediently,

R. HUNTINGTON,

Engineer, Surveyor and Chief
Public Health Inspector.

Stokefield House
Thornbury
Bristol.

June 1963.

SUMMARY OF VISITS

NATURE OF VISIT OR INSPECTION

General Sanitation:

Water Supply	433
Drainage	216
Fried Fish Shops	2
Tents, Vans and Sheds	719
Factories and Workshops	56
Outworkers	1
Bakehouses	8
Public Conveniences	155
Theatres and Places of Entertainment	3
Licensed Premises	43
Refuse Collection and Disposal	682
Rats and Mice	1785
Atmospheric Pollution	27
Schools	20
Shops	93
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits	281

Housing

Under Public Health Acts:

No. of houses inspected	171
Visits paid to above houses	207

Under Housing Acts:

No. of houses inspected	232
Visits paid to above houses	558

Overcrowding:

No. of houses inspected	1
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Filthy or Verminous Premises:

No. of houses inspected	5
Visits paid to above houses.....	13

Infectious Diseases:

Inquiries in Cases of I.D.	8
Visits re disinfection	4
Miscellaneous infectious disease visits ..	7

Inspection of Meat and Food:

Visits to Shops and Stalls	1
Visits to Butchers	65
Visits to Canteens	14
Visits to:	
Dairies and Milk Distributors	28
Fishmongers and Poulterers	10
Food Preparing Premises	64
Grocers	59
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	8
Ice-Cream Premises	24
Market Stalls	34
Restaurants	17

Visits in connection with sampling:

Milk-Bacteriological	18
Milk	4
Ice Cream	2
Food and Drug Samples	7
Miscellaneous Food Visits	14

Other Visits:

Council Houses	3694
Sewage Disposal Works	32
Sewage Sampling	5
New Buildings	3197
Drain Tests and Inspections	992
Improvement Grants	232
Revisits Improvement Grants	697
Petroleum	106
Miscellaneous	464

TOTAL VISITS:	15484
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IMPROVEMENTS CARRIED OUT UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS.

HOUSES etc:

	<u>TOTAL</u>
Roofs repaired	111
Eaves gutters repaired or renewed	126
Rainwater pipes repaired or renewed	105
Walls pointed or repaired	131
Walls cement rendered	112
Windows repaired or renewed	276
Doors repaired or renewed	272
New yard surfaces or paths provided	100
Yard surfaces or paths drained, repaired or relaid	42
Ceiling plaster repaired or replaced	257
Floors relaid or repaired	227
Rooms where wall plaster repaired or renewed	247
New firegrates provided	69
Dangerous structures demolished	1
Rooms where dampness remedied	112
Rooms where lighting improved	177
New sinks provided	95
Trapped waste pipes provided	221
New wash basins provided	94
New baths provided	75
Hot water systems provided	108
Houses where water supply provided inside houses	37
Ventilated food stores provided	86
Houses painted	57
Airing Cupboards installed	89
New dustbins provided	216
Fuel store provided	17
Ditches and streams cleansed	1
No. of caravans provided with water supply	11
No. of caravans provided with sanitary accomdn.	3
No. of premises converted from well to mains supply	12
Other defects remedied	72

DRAINAGE:

New drains constructed	116
Old drains reconstructed	8
Drains repaired	2
Inspection chambers provided or repaired	130
Inspection chamber cover provided	82
Soil pipes provided or repaired	65
Septic tanks provided	48
Cesspools provided	
Self cleansing gullies provided	123
Drains and sewers cleansed	28

WATER CLOSETS:

No. of premises converted from pail to water closets	64
New basins fixed	79
Cistern repaired or renewed	31
W.C.'s. provided with a sufficient water supply	80
Roofs, walls and floor renewed or repaired	57
Other defects remedied	40

FOOD PREMISES:

(including	No. of new wash basins provided	7
Licensed	No. of new sinks provided	11
Premises	No. of fitments provided with hot and cold water	18
and Shops)	No. of fitments provided with trapped waste pipe	11
	No. of rooms where walls and ceilings reprd or improved	13

No. of rooms where floor repaired or improved	10
No. of rooms decorated	22
No. of rooms where new floor covering provided	5
No. of premises where new equipment provided	3
No. of premises where glass screening provided	1
No. of refrigerators provided	5
Other defects remedied	-

1. Private Enterprise.

The volume of work arising under this heading is revealed by the fact that 3,197 visits were made in connection with buildings and 992 drain tests and inspections. The following summary is indicative of the development but sight must not be lost of the fact that the number of plans submitted does not give an accurate picture as one plan for an Estate development could involve the erection of several hundred properties. Plotting and recording of development is now up to date, the general standard of building throughout the district is good and there have been no outstanding trends in design, although in heating full or partial central heating appears to be gaining favour.

The volume of work arising under this heading is indicated by the following returns :-

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Plans submitted under Building Byelaws	306	345	413	533	560	653	752	727
New dwellings erected	99	82	142	195	240	300	216	321

2. Council Housing.

During the year a scheme for the modernisation of a further eight houses was completed, where due to the need for the provision of a sewage disposal plant, the cost was estimated at £6,326. Owing to Staffing difficulties it was not possible to proceed with the remainder of the schemes for the modernisation of Council Houses but plans have been prepared and schemes are in process of being finalised, for 127 houses at a total estimated cost of £81,000.

In addition there was budgeted for an expenditure of some £16,000 of capital expenditure for work in process of being carried out to install improvements in the form of modern grates, electrical wiring, wash-hand basins, H.W. systems, additional footpaths, radiators etc.

The Direct Labour Housing Repair Organisation, which was set up during the previous year, has continued to operate satisfactorily and to undertake an increasing amount of repair work. Wherever possible, we have endeavoured to carry out preventive maintenance to groups of houses, while in the initial stages this will increase expenditure of repairs, it is anticipated that the long term effect will result in a better standard of maintenance and a reduction in the demand for day to day repairs. As was to be expected we have had difficulties in the recruitment of labour and there has been approximately 50% turnover in labour. Authority has been given to increase the operative strength to a total of ten. In addition it will be necessary to continue the use of local builders and contractors for both day to day repairs and for competitive tender for works of a capital nature.

Other works carried out during the year were :-

Housing painting	...	...	...	...	398
Orders issued for day to day repairs	...				2778
C.U.C. recommended type fire appliances					66

Owing to the pressure of demand for houses to accommodate industrial workers the Council agreed to negotiate tenders for development at Streamleaze, Thornbury. In consequence of this Messrs. John Laing & Son Limited are in process of developing the first phase of the Estate with 152 dwellings of Easiform. There was an initial delayed start of Contract due to inclement weather at the time of going to print, there is, however, every indication that they will achieve, and possibly better, their programme date for the completion of the first houses by August 1963.

All the afore-mentioned work has been the responsibility of Officers within the Department.

Council Houses

No.	Lettings Areas	Existing Council Houses	Applications
1.	Almondsbury and Patchway	541	152
2.	Redwick & Northwick, Aust and Olveston	144	53
3.	Thornbury, Alveston, Rangeworthy, Tytherington and Oldbury	523	139
4.	Falfield, Tortworth, Charfield, Cromhall, Ham and Stone, Hill, Rockhampton and Alkington.	186	62
5.	Berkeley, Hinton, Hamfallow.	346	121
		<hr/> 1740	<hr/> 527

Council Building Programme for 1962.

Units for Slum Clearance provided during year	=	46
Units for General Need provided during year	=	34
Units for Aged persons provided during year	=	Nil
		<hr/> 80

HOUSES IN CLEARANCE AREA AND UNFIT HOUSES ELSEWHERE .

1961

A.	Houses Demolished	Houses Demolished	Persons Displaced
	In clearance area	3	Nil
	Not in clearance area	17	50
B.	Unfit Houses Closed.		
	Under section 16(4), 17(1) Housing Act, 1957	5	5
	Under section 17(3) and 26, Housing Act, 1957	Nil	Nil
	Parts of buildings closed under section 18 Housing Act, 1957	Nil	Nil

1961

C. Unfit Houses made Fit and Houses in which Defects were Remedied.

	By Owner	By Local Authority
After informal action by local authority	Nil	7
After formal action under		
(a) Public Health Acts		
(b) Sections 9 and 16 Housing Acts		
1957		
Under section 24 Housing Act, 1956	Nil	3

1962

A. Houses Demolished

	Houses Demolished	Persons Displaced
In clearance area	20	55
Not in clearance area	4	44

B. Unfit Houses Closed

Under section 16 (4), 17 (1) and 35 (1)		
Housing Act 1957	15	17
Under sections 17 (3), and 26 Housing		
Act 1957	Nil	Nil
Parts of building closed under section		
18 Housing Act, 1957	Nil	Nil

C. Unfit Houses made Fit and Houses in which Defects were Remedied.

	By Owner	By Local Authority
After informal action by local authority	13	Nil
After formal notice under	3	Nil
(a) Public Health Acts,		
(b) Sections 9 and 16 Housing Acts		
1957		
Under section 24 Housing Act, 1957	Nil	Nil

WATER SUPPLIES:

The Rural District is within the statutory area of supply of two water undertakings.

- (a) The Northern area - supplied by Gloucester Corporation 18%
- (b) The Southern area - supplied by the Bristol Waterworks Co. 82%

Mains Water:

Mains water supply in the District has been augmented by the laying of 4,346 yards of new main extensions.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE:

The sanitary circumstances of individual Parishes of the District as a whole are set out in Columns C, D, E and F, on the attached table relating to "Sanitary Circumstances" which is set out on the subsequent page. A list of both publicly and privately owned sewerage and sewage disposal plants is also set out hereafter.

The Wanswell (Hamfallow) Parish sewerage scheme involving pumping to Sharpness was completed. Almondsbury sewerage scheme is making substantial progress and a start was made on the extensions to the Thornbury Sewerage works and sewers designed to serve the increasing population. Ministry approval has been received to the outline scheme for the sewerage of the villages of Olveston and Tockington. An outline scheme for the sewerage of Redwick and Northwick is at present the subject of consideration by the Council. The scheme for the sewerage of Stone is at present held up over difficulties connected with land acquisition, but it is anticipated that these difficulties will eventually be overcome. In addition to this latter scheme the following schemes are programmed to be designed in the Office.

EASTER COMPTON,
CROMHALL,
CRIBBS CAUSEWAY, and
TYTHERINGTON.

During the year the Council implemented their scheme for the emptying of cesspits of Council Houses, and the reducing number of bucket closets in the Parishes of Hamfallow and Berkeley, by the purchase of one 1,100 gallon S.& D. tanker lorry and this will be augmented as necessary by the engagement of Contractors.

All the Council owned sewage plants are maintained by Direct Labour, the maintenance of these has been linked with the mobile team responsible for housing site plants and housing site maintenance, by the engagement of a working foreman fitter. The work on this section is likely to substantially increase. It was considered that re-organisation was necessary to cope adequately with the present and future problems which are likely to arise.

As a result of lack of adequate sewerage facilities foul ditches continue to exist in the following parishes.

Alkington (Newport)	Ham and Stone
Almondsbury	Hinton (Purton)
Aust	Olveston
Berkeley	Thornbury
Halmore.	

In January 1962 moderately high tides in the River Severn were accompanied by gale force south westerly winds. Waves over topped the sea bank in the area of Severn Beach causing flooding of land, roads and to a limited extent of houses with damage to the privately owned Swimming Pool and other properties on the sea wall. This is the second consecutive year that this has happened. A detailed report was presented to the Council and in consequence the Severn River Board is in the course of preparing a scheme for improving the river bank. Conferences were convened by the Council in order to clarify the general policy to be adopted in respect of the District in order that our Consulting Engineers might have some clear cut decisions to enable them to finalise their scheme for foul and storm water sewerage of the area.

STATISTICS - 1962

<u>PARISH</u>	<u>WATER CONNECTIONS</u>	<u>PROPERTIES AT AT 31.12.62</u>	<u>CONNECTED TO SEWERS</u>	<u>W.C.</u>	<u>CESSPIT</u>	<u>EC'S ETC</u>
Alkington	187	198	19	80	70	118
Almondsbury	984	1009	118	625	510	384
Alveston	594	606	473	553	83	53
Aust	115	136	-	76	79	60
Berkeley	450	470	445	450	6	20
Charfield	211	261	70	90	40	171
Cromhall	168	228	84	140	80	88
Falfield	117	153	30	100	58	53
Ham & Stone	149	187	18	90	80	97
Hamfallow	286	300	95	178	80	122
Hill	29	41	-	15	20	26
Hinton	438	480	372	404	42	76
Oldbury	114	174	-	42	50	132
Olveston	416	451	65	243	185	208
Patchway	2196	2200	2183	2196	17	4
Rangeworthy	93	113	12	77	65	36
Redwick & Northwick	680	750	411	616	215	134
Rockhampton	33	47	5	33	28	14
Thornbury	1218	1248	1098	1178	80	70
Tortworth	32	50	-	32	33	18
Tytherington	176	184	32	105	80	79
TOTALS:	8686 (93.7%)	9286	5530 (59.5%)	7333 (70.9%)	1901 (20.4%)	1963 (21.2%)

SCHEDULE OF SEWAGE PLANTS AND PROPERTIES CONNECTED

<u>Parish</u>	<u>Situation</u>	<u>Sewage Plant (Type)</u>	<u>Properties Served</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
ALKINGTON	• • Newport	Sewage Plant	19	Council Estate
ALLONDSBURY	• • "Swan Inn" (P.H.)	Sewage Plant	5	Public House
	Marshwell Crescent	Sewage Plant	27	Council Estate
Hallen		Sewage Plant	22	Council Estate
EASTER COMPTON		Sewage Plant	18	Council Estate
WOODLANDS		Sewage Works	1	Caravan Park
CRIBBS CAUSEWAY		Sewage Plant	1	
HORTHAM HOSPITAL		Sewage Works	1	Public House
WOODHOUSE DOWN		Sewage Works	1	Mental Institution
GLOUCESTER ROAD		Sewage Plant	42	Council Estate
PARISH	"Silverhill"	Sewers	1	Hospital
BERKLEY	• • Parish	Sewage Plant	1	Sewered 1959
CHARFIELD	• • Village	Sewage Works	445	Private School
CROHMILL	• • Townwell	Sewage Pumping Plant	70	Sewered 1956
FALFIELD	• • "The Huntsman", Falfield	Sewage Plant	84	New Scheme completed
		Sewage Plant	1	Council Estate and Prison Officers Estate.
HAMFALLOW	• • Sundays Hill	Sewage Plant	14	Public House
HAW & STONE	• • Eastwood Park	Sewage Plant	15	Council Estate
HINTON	• • Tanswell	Sewers	95	Home Office School
	• • Stone	Sewage Plant	1	New scheme approved
	• • Sharpness	Sewers	18	Council Estate
	• • Purton	Old Sewers	352	Sewered 1953
OLVESTON	• • Oldown	Sewage Plant	20	Fouling Ditches
PATCHWAY	• • Olveston & Tockington	Old Sewers	11	Council Estate
RANGEWORTHY	• • Parish	Sewers	54	Discharges to ditches - New Scheme proposed.
ROCKHURSTON	• • Berrowsmead	Sewage Plant	2183	Joint Sewerage Committee
RUDDEICK &	• • Church View	Sewage Plant	12	Council Estate
NORTHICK	• • Severn Beach	Sewage Plant	5	Council Estate
	Vicarage Rd. & Council	Ejector Station	290	Sewered 1953 - New Scheme proposed.
THORNBURY	• • Est. Pilning	Sewage Plant	121	Council Estate & Private Estates.
TYTHERINGTON	• • Parish	Sewage Works	1098	Enlarged 1955
	• • Southlands	Sewage Plant	32	Council Estate including 4 private
				TOTAL: 5530

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Refuse Collection:

A combined collection of refuse and salvage is operated throughout the district by a direct labour force. The service comprises of :-

1 Foreman
6 Driver / Loaders
9 Loaders
1 Paper Baling Operator
1 Bray Loader Driver

The Fleet consists:

1 18 cu.yd. fore and aft type rear loading Shelvoke and Drewry lorry.
3 22 cu.yd. fore and aft type rear loading Shelvoke and Drewry lorries.
1 32 cu.yd. fore and aft type rear loading Shelvoke and Drewry lorry. Registered 1961.
1 Bray Loader 430
1 Morris 5 cwt. van.

The fleet is continuing to be modernised and it was augmented during the year by the purchase of a further one 22 cu. yd. vehicle.

Disposal:

Once again I wish to express my concern and draw attention to the lack of long term tipping facilities. At present tipping facilities exist at

- (a) Downs Road, Alveston (nearing completion)
- (b) Davidges Field, Pilning (required to the end of the forthcoming year)
- (c) Dis-used Clay Pits at Oldbury-on-Severn (held as emergency but badly sited in relation to the collection area)
- (d) Dis-used Clay Pits, Oakhunger, Berkeley.
- (e) Agricultural land, The Knapp, Thornbury (a small area of low lying land is being re-claimed at the request of a Farmer and this will temporarily ease the position until the end of 1963.)

Negotiations are proceeding with the Sodbury R.D.C. for the disposal of refuse to a tip which they are in process of acquiring at Hambrook Brickworks on the southern boundary of the District. It is possible that during the forthcoming year one will begin to feel the effect of our failure to acquire either of the two quarry sites at Greenhill, Alveston and Harn Hill, Olveston.

With the continued use of the mechanical shovel it has proved possible to maintain all of our tips satisfactorily.

Salvage:

During the year there continued to be a substantial reduction in both the tonnage and value of salvage materials. Towards the end of the year however, there were indications that the position was improving and we are now able to dispose of the output of two balers.

	1959	1960	1961	1962
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Paper	1262. 7. 3.	1367. 18. 0.	1114. 15. 11.	696. 3. 7.
Rags	179. 3. 5.	155. 16. 4.	70. 6. 5.	23. 10. 2.
Metals	225. 14. 0.	140. 15. 4.	52. 9. 10.	59. 7. 6.
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1667. 4. 8.	1664. 9. 8.	1237. 12. 2.	779. 1. 3.

CAMPING:

Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960.

Since this Act became operative 73 licences have been issued, some of which have since lapsed. Of this number 52 were for sites of stationing of single caravans and 23 were in respect of sites for multiple occupation ranging in number from 2 caravans to 188.

The present position is set out hereunder.

No. of Sites in the area	84
No. of Sites licensed and in use ..	60
No. of Sites not licensed	18
No. of Sites exempted	6

The position in respect of licensed sites is as follows :-

No. of Sites complying with Council's conditions ..	28
No. of Sites not so complying in respect of conditions ..	32

A considerable amount of both holiday and residential camping continues to take place in the District. It has substantially increased as the result of the labour demands on the Civil Engineering Products taking place in the District. Coupled with this is the fact that adjoining authorities do not look with favour upon caravans. The Council is endeavouring to ease the position by the provision and construction of a local authority site at Streamleaze, Thornbury, which will accommodate up to 72 caravans. It is estimated that at a peak period there is upwards of 1,000 caravans and chalets in the District.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

Meat and Food Inspection.

A 100% inspection of all animals, killed in the three slaughterhouses, which operate in the district has been made. To maintain this it was necessary for the Inspectorate to work a certain amount of overtime including Saturday and Sunday duties. Because of delay and difficulties in bringing the Slaughterhouses up to a required standard, the Ministry agreed for the postponement of the Appointed Day to January 1st 1963.

No. of Licensed Slaughterhouses (in regular use)	9.
No. of Licensed Slaughtermen	19.

ANNUAL RETURN OF SLAUGHTERING:

Carcases Inspected	Cattle excl. Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Deer
Number killed	504	154	15	1044	2643	10
Number Inspected	504	154	15	1044	2643	10
CARCASES CONDEMNED:						
All diseases except T.B.						
Whole Carcasses condemned	-	-	1	1	1	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	75	32	2	113	734	2
% Carcasses inspected affected with disease (other than T.B.)	14.9%	20.5%	20%	10.9%	28.5%	20%
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY:						
Whole Carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	56	-
% carcases inspected affected	-	-	-	-	2.1%	-
CYSTICERCOSIS:						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	5	3	-	-	-	-
% of carcases inspected and infected	0.9%	1.82%	-	-	-	-

CYSTICERCUS BOVIS.

During the year eight carcases were found to be infected by this disease.

MEAT AND OTHER FOOD.

During the year the following weights of meat and other foods were inspected and condemned as being unfit for human consumption.

Unsound Meat

			lbs.
Tuberculosis ..	..	..	803
Other Diseases ..	..	..	3357

Perecentage of killings as compared with previous year :-

Cattle excl.

Cows.	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Deer
Down 37.3%	Down 25.4%	Down 55.8%	Down 21.4%	Down 13.3%	Up 500%

FOOD CONDEMNED.

Shell Fish (Cockles) ..	..	..	..	..	363 gals.
Fish ..	..	..	..	..	2 lbs. 6½ ozs.
Uncooked Meat ..	..	..	..	..	27 lbs.
Cooked meat ..	..	..	..	..	48 lbs. 6 ozs.
Vegetables (Peas) ..	..	..	..	..	5 lbs. 8 ozs.
(Tin carrots) ..	..	..	..	..	2 lbs. 13 ozs.
(Beans in Tomato) ..	..	..	..	..	8 ozs.
Fruit ..	..	..	..	..	7 lbs. 12 ozs.
Jam ..	..	..	..	..	15 lbs.

FOOD PREPARATION AND HANDLING.

During the year numerous visits were made to secure implementation of the requirements of the food hygiene regulations. The schedule of sanitary improvements, set out earlier in the report, indicates separately the improvements carried out at food premises, and the class of these are listed below.

1. Registered Premises.

Preserved Food ..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Fish Shops ..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Ice Cream Premises ..	..	..	..	..	..	124
					-	145

2. Unregistered Premises.

Butchers ..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Grocers ..	..	..	..	..	..	61
Greengrocers ..	..	..	..	..	..	17
Hotels and Licensed Premises ..	..	..	..	..	..	65
Cafes ..	..	..	..	..	..	18
					-	181
						326

RODENT CONTROL: Report for 12 months ending 31st December, 1962.

	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses (including Council Houses)	All Other Business Premises)	Total of Cols. (1), (2), (3)	Agricultural
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. No. of properties in Local Authority's District	26	9104	1303	10433	805
2. No. of properties inspected as a result of:					
(a) Notification	1	99	32	132	5
(b) Survey under the Act	20	339	103	462	80
(c) Otherwise (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose.)	-	68	29	97	4
3. Total inspections carried out including re-inspections	63	538	176	777	127
4. No. of properties inspected (in Sec.2) which were found to be infested by:					
(a) Rats (Major	-	-	1	1	-
(Minor	16	96	36	148	42
(Major	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Mice	-	-	10	23	5
5. No. of infested properties (in Sec.4) treated by the L.A.	16	109	42	167	42
6. Total treatments carried out including re-treatments	17	109	48	174	51
7. No. of notices served under Section 4 of the Act:					
(a) Treatment	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Structural Works (i.e. proofing)	-	-	-	-	-
8. No. of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Section 4 of the Act	-	-	-	-	-
9. Legal Proceedings	-	-	-	-	-
10. No. of "Block" Control Schemes carried out	Nil				
11. Where legal proceedings have been instituted by the local authority	-				
12. Any other points of interest	-				

OTHER PESTS

During 1962 the following infestations were dealt with by the Pests Officer:-

<u>Infestation</u>					
Cluster Flies	...	...	...	5	
Wasps	...	...	...	14	
Bees	...	...	...	5	
Fleas	...	...	...	3	
Cockroaches	...	...	...	4	
Others	...	...	...	7	

FUMIGATIONS

Infectious Disease fumigations were carried out on a Total of 2 properties during 1962.

REFUSE TIPS

No large infestation of Vermin occurred on the Council's Tips during 1962. All Tips were sprayed with Insecticides at various intervals.

SEWER TREATMENTS

One small infestation of rats was recorded in Patchway Sewerage System, all other systems, which included the initial inspection in Alveston Sewers, were found to be clear.

207 Manhole Covers were lifted during the 1962 Tests and Treatment,

CONTRACTS - report for 12 months.

During 1962, 4 new contracts for Rodent Control were negotiated amounting to a total value of £110. 17s. Od.

11 Contracts total value £189. 0. 0. were not renewed during 1962.

The position at the end of 1962 is as follows :-

	Business Premises	Agricultural	Total
No. of Contracts	10	18	28
Value of Annual Contracts	£330.15.0.	£139. 7. 0.	£470. 2. 0.

A total of 326 visits were made on Contract Work in 1962 by one full and one part time operator.

PETROLEUM (REGULATION) ACTS, 1928 & 1936.

At the present time there are 97 licences in force for the storage of petroleum spirit.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961:

Part I of the Act:

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	15	11	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	80	45	-	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	-	-	-	-
Total:	95	56	-	-

2. CASES in which DEFECTS were found

	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	1	1	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other Offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)					
TOTAL:	2	2	-	-	-

Part VIII of the Act - OUTWORK (Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of Work	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 133 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing Apparel (Making, etc.)	2	-	-	-	-	-
Paper Bags	10	-	-	-	-	-
Making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper	28	-	-	-	-	-
Carding, etc. of buttons, etc.	3	-	-	-	-	-
Total:	43	-	-	-	-	-

S T R O U D

R U R A L

D I S T R I C T

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my Ninth Annual Report on the work carried out by the various sections of the Department.

Further good progress is reported in the Unfit Houses Programme. Seventy-six properties were dealt with, again well in excess of the target of 50 per year. Almost 600 unfit properties have been dealt with during the past seven years - a rate of progress that I feel compares favourably with any district in the County. Not all these unfit properties have had to be demolished. In a number of cases new owners have come forward with acceptable schemes of repair and modernization, and in others it has been possible to produce one satisfactory dwelling out of two or three small dwellings. The major emphasis is now moving towards the modernization of older houses. It may not be realised that over 1,000 properties in the district do not have a water closet but are forced to rely on earth, chemical or bucket closets. A much greater number are without a bath or adequate hot water supply. Over 500 Improvement Grants have been made by the Council for this purpose, but it is clear that the rate at which this modernization is taking place must somehow be improved.

Further sewerage schemes are necessary and go hand in hand with property improvement.

About 75% of the properties in the district are now served by main sewers. This is a great achievement but we cannot be content until all properties, except those small isolated hamlets which are just not economic, are similarly sewered.

I would acknowledge, gratefully, the help and support given me by the Chairman and all members of the Council.

I also thank all members of the Department for the good work they have done and all other members of the Staff of the Council for their close and invaluable co-operation.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

H. F. CRITCHLEY,

Engineer, Surveyor and Health Inspector.

Council Chambers,
John Street
STRUGUD, Glos.

WATER SUPPLY:

Regular samples of mains supply have been taken, which have in every case proved satisfactory. Private supplies of water were sampled throughout the district on complaint and in connection with action under the Housing Acts, particularly with regard to Improvement Grants. Every effort is made wherever possible to obtain the main supply, and progress is still steady if not spectacular.

It has been encouraging to note that in recent years farmers, particularly the young and more progressive ones, have approached the Health Department requesting samples and advice where piped mains supply is often impracticable.

Altogether 60 samples of water from private springs and wells were taken during the year.

EMPTYING OF SEPTIC TANKS:

The service of emptying septic tanks and cesspits was continued during 1962 without any difficulties. The demand for this work is still consistent and is likely to remain so, as there are still many houses and bungalows being built in remote parishes with septic tank drainage, where the sewer is not available. One difficulty is still the very long journey which has to be made from these remote villages and properties to the trunk sewer in the Stroud valley, to discharge the load.

There has been a demand at Chalford for the complete emptying of septic tanks for the last time due to connections being made to the new Chalford sewer and this is, of course, a very encouraging sign.

The cesspit emptier is frequently needed for sewer blocks and the whole service is still available to adjoining districts on the usual payment basis.

Some figures have been compiled this year indicating the work carried out in each parish and the routine emptying of Council properties, schools, trade premises, etc.

NUMBER OF CESSPITS AND SEPTIC TANKS EMPTIED DURING THE
YEAR IN EACH PARISH.

Bisley	...	...	...	39
Chalford	..	...	...	90
Cranham	..	...	...	23
Horsley	..	...	...	44
King's Stanley	..	...	...	30
Leonard Stanley	..	...	...	3
Minchinhampton	..	...	...	103
Miserden	..	...	...	18
Painswick	...	...	...	96
Pitchcombe	...	...	...	31
Randwick	..	...	...	10
Rodborough	...	...	...	49
Stonehouse	...	...	...	11
Thrupp	..	...	...	11
Whiteshill	...	...	...	13
Woodchester	...	...	...	3
Chargeable ones	..	...	...	11
<hr/>				
Total:				585
<hr/>				

TABLE SHOWING BREAK DOWN OF ROUTINE EMPTYINGS OF CESSPITS AND
SEPTIC TANKS.

Council Properties:

Oakridge	...	...	...	every 3 months
Camp	...	...	...	" " "
The Park, Painswick	...	...	"	" "
Water Lane	...	...	"	" "
Leonard Stanley	...	...	"	" "
Stancombe	...	...	"	" "
Cranham	...	...	"	" "

Horsley (Small sewerage works) every month.

Schools:

Horsley	...	...	...	...	every 2 months
Edge	(on request)				
Longford	(quarterly)				

Private Tanks:

Larks Lane	...	...	...	...	every 2 months
Over Butterow	...	...	...	...	every 3 months

Trade:

Erinoids	...	...	...	...	every month
Hoffmans	...	...	...	...	on request
Grit pits at Dudbridge	...	...	...	...	every 6 months
Grit pits at Woodchester	..	...	...	...	every 6 months
Grit pits at Painswick	...	...	...	...	every month.

ESTIMATE

of the proportion of time spent on each type of Tank:

Tanks on private properties (free)	...	80%		
Tanks on private properties (chargeable)		4%		
Other properties (Trade etc.)				
(chargeable)		4%		
Council properties	10%
Grit pits	1%
Schools	1%

SEWERAGE:

The original contract for sewers in the Chalford area has now been completed together with the authorized extension in the Old Neighbouring area.

The total length of sewers in the Chalford Parish is now approximately 36,571 linear feet. The two existing Council house estates at Chalford Hill were connected to the new sewer and the small disposal works serving these properties discontinued. At the end of the year 102 connections had been made to the new public sewers.

The work of providing sewerage at Lower Mills and Bridgend, Stonehouse, was completed during the year. This involved the construction of a new pumping plant to replace the existing ejector station, the laying of new sewers and the re-routing of others, including picking up the drainage from the Whitfield Close Estate.

A scheme has been prepared for Middle Chalford, and it is hoped that this work, which will enable a further 150 properties to be connected, will commence about June, 1963. This scheme will incorporate the extension at the Old Wheatsheaf, Chalford, mentioned in the 1961 Report.

A further small extension to serve ten properties at Blackness, Brimscombe, is also in hand, together with an extension in the Brimscombe Hill area.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL:

Apart from small plants at Minchinhampton and Painswick the bulk of the sewage from the district is covered by the trunk sewer down to the Works at Stanley Downton.

REFUSE COLLECTION, DISPOSAL AND SALVAGE:

A weekly collection of refuse has been maintained throughout the district with the exception of Miserden Parish (population 428), which is visited fortnightly. Very few complaints were received and these were usually due to a breakdown of the collecting vehicle or absence through illness or holiday of the regular staff. The hilly nature of the district makes the work arduous for the staff and the vehicles. Five special type vehicles are regularly employed with a sixth held in reserve for emergencies. All are Dennis machines with modern rear loading bodies and diesel engines. A compression ram packs the refuse very tightly and the contents of 300-400 dustbins are collected in one load. An average week's work for the district comprises 60 loads of refuse weighing some 125-150 tons.

The two oldest Dennis vehicles have been thoroughly reconditioned at the Dennis Works. They are now nearly ten years old and it is hoped they will remain in service for a further six years. Every effort is made to keep all the vehicles in good condition, both bodily and mechanically. A well kept and neatly painted vehicle is, I believe, a good advertisement for the service it is undertaking and the Authority it serves. Likewise the employees are encouraged to dress presentably and are provided with overalls, peaked caps, mackintoshes and rubber boots.

Salvage receipts were considerably lower than in 1961. This is partly due to the changeover period between the Gannicox and Thrupp Tips, when for some 2-3 months little salvage could be reclaimed. It is also due to a general slump in demand for salvage with a lowering in prices obtainable.

Details of weights collected and value of same are as follows :-

	<u>Weight:</u>			<u>Value:</u>		
	Tn.	cwt.	qr.	£.	s.	d.
Waste paper	317	5	3	2,014	7	0
Baled tins	68	5	3	493	16	3
Scrap iron	6	14	2	18	3	9
Non ferrous metals	3	12	3	292	11	8
Rags	3	15	0	29	9	6
	399	13	3	£2,845	8	2

BUILDING OF COUNCIL AND PRIVATE ENTERPRISE HOUSES:

During 1962, 138 private houses and 34 Council houses were completed, a total of 172.

On the 31st December, 1962, there were 172 private houses and 85 Council Houses under construction.

PLANS DEPOSITED FOR APPROVAL UNDER PLANNING AND PUBLIC HEALTH ACT PROVISIONS:

The number of plans deposited during 1962 was 924. This represents a monthly average of 77.

The following table shows the increase in the number of deposited plans over recent years :-

1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
565	557	602	616	780	789	874	924

The difference between the figures for 1955 and 1962 shows the substantial increase in the work originated by the deposit of plans.

During the year plans were approved of 8 Public House Improvement Schemes and in addition four schemes for the provision of Car Park accommodation not involving other work were deposited for approval for the purposes of the Town and Country Planning Act.

GENERAL BUILDING WORKS:

During 1962 building works were completed on 426 premises, and during the year over 5,000 inspections and visits were made of building works and with regard to proposals.

STORAGE OF PETROLEUM SPIRIT:

Unfortunately not as much work in connection with securing compliance with the Council's requirements has been done as was hoped during 1962, and progress remains rather slow. If last year's intensity of other work continues it is likely that the progress will continue to be slow but definite.

DANGEROUS BUILDINGS:

Action was taken in respect of two dangerous structures, one being an industrial chimney and the other a private garage at Chalford. In neither case has formal action become necessary.

HOUSING:

The rate of progress in dealing with unfit houses was maintained during the year. No Clearance Areas were declared. There are not many groups of unfit houses remaining which warrant clearance area procedure.

Seventy-six individual unfit houses were represented under the provisions of Section 16 of the Housing Act, 1957. This resulted in thirty-seven Closing Orders, thirty-five Demolition Orders and four Undertakings not to use for human habitation. At the end of the year "house-to-house" surveys were started in two parishes to ascertain how many houses lack standard amenities. It is also hoped to stimulate grant applications and to pin-point the obstacles preventing more rapid progress.

The Housing Act, 1961, revised from 8% to 12½% the maximum return normally permitted to a landlord on expenditure incurred by him on improvements carried out with the aid of a grant. So far this incentive has not stimulated the improvement of rented property on any significant scale.

There was little action under the Rent Act, 1957, during the year. Two Certificates of Disrepair were cancelled.

The following table shows the number of visits made to houses for various purposes during the year :-

Houses inspected	...	...	...	...	119
Re-inspections following above	...	...	...	194	
Visits re Discretionary Grants	...	...	...	62	
Revisits re Discretionary Grants	.	...	...	86	
Visits re Standard Grants	..	...	...	110	
Revisits re Standard Grants.	...	...	...	95	

CARAVANS:

1962 saw the continuation of inspections of newly licensed sites under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960. On the whole site operators were complying with the Council's standards although in some cases, slowly and rather reluctantly. A very great deal of time has had to be spent visiting and revisiting numerous individual sites, usually consisting of only one van, which are scattered far and wide throughout the district.

Although these sites seldom give rise to health or nuisance problems, once the required standards are obtained, they do entail time consuming visits and re-inspections to keep up-to-date with the frequent comings and goings of the various occupants - Public Health Inspectors' visits and inspections in connection with Caravans - 229 in the year!

We are fortunate that in this district we have no great problems with gypsy encampments - with the exception of one small site in the Chalford area. This site has been in existence for many years, and can probably claim "Existing Use Rights". It is used mostly in the winter months and a number of vans and hutments come and go with surprising speed and variety.

Conditions are poor, without proper drainage, sanitary conveniences, satisfactory water supply or fire precautions, and the owner can neither read nor write which makes any formal dealings with him very difficult.

The matter has been before the Public Health Committee of the Council and a licence has been refused until the planning aspect of the site has been finally settled. It is hoped that in 1963 this long-outstanding problem can be finally resolved. Figures from the department's register of caravans gives an indication of the general position at the 31st December, 1962:-

Total number of licensed sites	38
Number of licences issued during 1962 , , ,	8
Number of licences refused during 1962 . . .	1
Number of applications where consent refused by the County Planning Authority	2
Unlicenced sites	2
Total number of caravans estimated in area:-	
(a) on licensed premises	130
(b) on unlicensed sites	5

FACTORIES:

The new Factories Act, 1961, came into operation on the 1st April, 1962, but from the point of view of the duties of this local authority, little has changed.

It has still not been possible to complete all of the survey as was hoped during 1962, due partly to a change in staff and other more pressing duties. However, 99 factories with mechanical power were inspected and 11 visits were made to workplaces.

It was found that the main requirements of the Act were being complied with, and only small details required attention.

Amendments were, of course, made to the factory register as found necessary, and it can generally be said that the situation with regard to the factories in the district is satisfactory.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1962:

For the first time for many years changes have occurred in respect of factories manufacturing or storing Rag Flock. Two registered factories have closed down, one for the manufacture and the other for the storage of flock.

Another factory split its administration for the purpose of manufacturing 'Kapok' in addition to other filling materials and separate licensing became necessary.

The present position is that there are three factories registered under Section 2 of the Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951, and 4 licensed under Section 6/7 of the Act. All these factories still hold a B.S.A. licence under the Certification Mark Scheme.

Four samples of filling material, including 'Kapok' were taken during the course of the year and the analyst certified that in every case the sample complied with the various standards laid down in the Act.

During the year a small firm came into the district and temporarily occupied two factories in the Woodchester area for the treatment of feathers received from poultry-killing stations.

These feathers and their subsequent treatment are notorious for giving rise to nuisances, unless great care and proper equipment is used, and complaints immediately began to reach these offices. Pressure was brought to bear upon the Company for the proper running of the business and the provision of equipment, etc. Just as some progress was being made the firm left the area suddenly.

CONTROL OF FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES:

Considerable attention has again been paid to the requirements of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and in particular the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960-62. Follow-up visits were made to enforce outstanding notices, most of which were successfully dealt with informally, and, on the whole, the results have been most pleasing.

A small number of notices were required for minor repairs, painting and cleaning but it is now chiefly a case of maintaining an already high standard throughout the district. The only exception, possibly, has been in the case of the increasing popularity of frozen foods. Manufacturers are generally maintaining very high standards, but when the frozen foods reach the village shops new dangers frequently arise. Many small shopkeepers are ignorant of the need for constant vigilance in maintaining the refrigerator cabinets in good order, and tend to overload them. As often as possible advice is given by the Inspector that cabinet temperatures should be checked daily, food packs should be kept intact and not split up into smaller portions, and that refrozen food should never be sold.

Last year some concern was felt at the condition of certain bakehouses, but 1962 has seen some improvement. One bakehouse has been completely modernised; one bakehouse is in course of erection, following which the use of the old building will be discontinued for food production, and one bakehouse has been demolished following retirement of owner.

Altogether 511 visits were made to all types of food premises during the year and the table at the end of this report shows the number of visits made to each type of premises including both registered and unregistered.

The Council authorized proceedings to be taken under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, in respect of one case, when the magistrates found the complaints proved and ordered each defendant to pay a fine of £1. 10. 0. and a total of £3. 3. Od. costs.

The actual complaints received and dealt with by the department were:

1. Piece of glass in Christmas cake -

The Council authorized proceedings to be taken and the defendants were found guilty and fined.

2. Complaints of condition of Custard Pies -

Alleged to have been mouldy, but on inspection the discolouration was found to be nutmeg containing larger granules than normal, which had settled to the bottom.

As the pies were not unfit, no further action was taken.

3. Complaint of mouldy fruit pie -

On investigation the pie was found to be stale and had inadvertently become mixed with fresh supplies.

Manufacturers warned that any further carelessness would result in prosecution.

The department has for some time been concerned with the indiscriminate gathering of watercress from a disused canal, which is heavily polluted with sewage effluents. Unsuccessful attempts have been made to discover and prevent persons collecting and selling the watercress to the public.

As it was not a practicable possibility to prevent some pollution, consideration was given to killing off the watercress beds by manual or chemical treatment. The difficulty in this connection is that the canal is used by ducks and swans and there is a storm water overflow into the river Frome.

A selective hormone weedkiller was chosen of such composition as not to cause danger to wild life. The beds were sprayed and notices warning the public that the watercress was not suitable for human consumption were erected.

Complete control cannot be expected by one treatment, particularly as it was not an ideal time of the season, and the problem will have to be kept under observation during 1963.

ICE CREAM:

There has been no change in the three premises registered for the manufacture of ice cream, but the number of premises registered for the sale of this product has increased slightly to 109.

Samples of ice cream and iced lollies taken throughout the district during the year have been quite satisfactory, with one exception. Last year comments were made concerning the distribution of soft ice cream, particularly of the quality of the ingredients and of the mix before reconstitution, and frequent sampling was advised. Samples taken during 1962 from this particular distributor have, in fact, shown that it cannot be taken for granted that all is well, as in some cases the bacteriologist reported that the ice cream fell to grades three and four. After a careful check had been carried out of all materials and equipment used at the distribution premises, no faults could be found - indeed his methods were beyond criticism. This matter was then taken up with the Chief Public Health Inspector at Droitwich where the actual mix was manufactured and he made further enquiries in his district. To date no complete answer has been found why different batches show variations in grades and the manufacturers are themselves very concerned about the problem. It is understood that they are making every endeavour to discover and rectify any possible faults.

In this instance, the Manufacturer, the Distributor and Inspectors from both Authorities are all eagerly co-operating in an effort to solve the mystery. Frequent sampling will, of course, be carried out by the Inspector in this area during 1963.

During the course of the year 44 samples of ice cream and 23 of iced lollies were taken compared with 42 and 18 respectively in 1961. The results are set out below and comment has already been made regarding the figures in grades three and four :-

Grade I	35
Grade II	5
Grade III	2
Grade IV	2
<hr/>	
	44
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SUMMARY OF VISITS AND INSPECTIONS UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND ALLIED ACTS:

Water supply	28
Water sampling	60
Water Courses	27
Stables and piggeries	21
Filthy and verminous premises	4
Disinfestations	22
Refuse collection	104
Refuse disposal	103
Rodent control	510
Sewage disposal	108
Connections to sewer	30
Drainage	186
Sanitary fittings	28
Public conveniences	101
Nuisances	36
General complaints	53
Caravans and tents	229
Schools	1
Places of entertainment	15
Shops Act	10
Hairdressers	10
Infectious diseases	5
Pathological sampling	25
Disinfections	2
Rag Flock	4
Atmospheric Pollution	12
Smoke observations	5
Improvement Grant Preliminary Survey visits	237
Farms	220
Noise nuisances	1
Disease of Animal Acts	1
Sewage sludge samples	14
Miscellaneous sanitary visits	72
<hr/>	

2,284

GENERAL NUISANCES:

The following Table summarises the action taken under the Public Health Acts, Byelaws and other enactments :-

Number of Informal Notices served ...	...	...	...	...	15
Number of Informal Notices Complied with ...	...	...	...	...	11
Number of Statutory Notices served ...	...	...	...	...	1
Number of Statutory Notices Complied with ...	...	...	...	...	-
					27

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959

Part I of the Act

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors)

	No. on Register	Written Inspections	Number of Occupiers Notices	Number of Prosecuted
1. Factories in which Section 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	46	11	Nil	Nil
2. Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authorities	86	99	8	Nil
3. Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworker's premises)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTAL :	132	110	8	Nil

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars:	No. of cases in which defects were found				
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	Referred: By H.M. Inspector	No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Overcrowding (S.2)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
(a) Insufficient					
(b) Unsuitable					
or defective	2	2	Nil	2	Nil
(c) Not separate for sexes	2	2	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	4	8	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTAL:	9	13	Nil	2	Nil

PART VIII of the ACT.

OUTWORK (SECTION 110)

NATURE OF WORK	No. of o/workers in August list required by Sec. 110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending list to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists
Wearing apparel (making etc., cleaning and washing)	3	Nil	Nil
Carding etc., of buttons, etc.	34	Nil	Nil
TOTAL:	37	Nil	Nil

No other Outworkers notified in respect of other occupations.

The various food premises in the district are set out in the following table together with the number of visits made to each of them :-

1. FOOD HYGIENE REGISTERED UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955/1957:

(a) Number of Ice Cream premises registered	...	...	...	109
Number of Registrations during 1962	...	...	...	4
Number of Inspections	...	...	...	60
(b) Number of premises registered for the preparation or manufacture of sausages and preserved foods, etc.	...	...	...	27
Number of Inspections	...	...	...	51
(c) <u>Dairies:</u>				
Number of premises on register	...	...	...	12
Number of inspections	...	...	...	5

2. GLOUCESTERSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL ACT, 1956 - SECTION 154:

(a) Number of food storage premises registered	...	...	...	5
Number of registrations during 1962	...	...	...	Nil
(b) Number of Hawkers of Food registered	...	...	...	16
Number of registrations during 1962	...	...	...	1
Number of Mobile Shops and Stalls operated by registered Hawkers	...	...	...	28
Number of inspections	...	...	...	18

3. UNREGISTERED PREMISES:

	<u>No. in Area:</u>	<u>No. of Visits:</u>
Butchers	...	23
Fishmongers	...	7
Grocers	...	110
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	18	14
Bakehouses and Flour Confectioners	12	82
Sugar Confectioners	58	5
Licensed Premises	99	110
Hotels and restaurants	13	19
Canteens and cafes	8	21
Places of Entertainment	17	1
Food manufacturing premises	1	8
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	366	366
	<hr/>	<hr/>

4. OTHER VISITS:

Inspection of Food	...	...	...	7
Sampling of Food	...	...	...	3
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	20

FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960:

The following table gives a summary of contraventions found and remedied during the year :-

Repairs and Improvements	...	...	...	43
Limewashed or cleansed	...	...	...	26
Improvement to Equipment etc..	...	...	...	31
Improvements to Sanitary conveniences	...	...	...	9
Inadequate hot and cold water supplies	...	...	...	2
Lack of, or defective wash-hand basins, towels, etc.	...	...	...	2
Lack of First Aid materials ..	...	...	...	10
Lack of clothing accommodation	...	...	...	2
Lack of, or defective sinks, etc. ..	...	...	...	4
Insufficient lighting or ventilation	...	...	...	3
Improvements to stores	...	...	...	10
				142

TABLE OF FOOD CONDEMNED DURING 1962.

CANNED FOODS.

Meat	...	...	...	...	...	2 tins
Vegetables	9 tins
Fruit	21 tins
Milk	2 tins

BUTCHER'S MEAT

Beef trimmings	14 lbs.
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N A I L S W O R T H

U R B A N

D I S T R I C T

Report of the Surveyor and Chief Public Health Inspector.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

The year 1962 was marked by the death of Dr. W.J.D. Cooper, our Medical Officer of Health. As I paid tribute to his outstanding qualities in last year's Report, I should like this year to accord the staff's welcome to his successor, Dr. R.E.A.S. Hansen.

Once more I am able to report a year of steady rather than spectacular progress. It appears that we gained most success in the housing field with the closing of more unfit houses and their replacement by new ones. Six council houses were completed and twenty-four houses, a record, were erected by private enterprise. We maintained our efforts to encourage the repair and improvement of existing private and council houses, but the reaction of owners to the improvement of their tenanted houses was frankly, frustrating.

All the pigs slaughtered in the District were inspected, post mortem, by fully qualified public health inspectors.

This year we welcomed Mr. James and Mr. Smith who accepted the posts vacated by Mr. Blinkhorn and Mr. Lodge. As to be expected, there was a time lag between appointments, which meant that the Council were without the services of one public health inspector for nearly six months of the year. Both of the new officers are getting to know the District and I hope that we shall now have a settled surveying and public health team.

It gives me pleasure to thank all the Council members and the staff for the support and assistance given me during 1962.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A. DENMAN,

Surveyor and Chief Public Health Inspector.

HOUSING:

A. Statutory Action.

1. Clearance areas. None were made.

2. Individual unfit houses. Fourteen houses were dealt with during the year. The formal Housing Act action taken comprised one Demolition Order, eleven Closing Orders and two Undertakings were accepted by the Council.

Three houses were demolished and in one case a Closing Order was substituted for a Demolition Order.

Five unfit houses were made fit by their owners, which enabled the Council to determine the Closing Orders or cancel the Undertakings.

3. Procedure under the Public Health Act, 1936. No statutory action was taken during the year.

4. Certificates of Disrepair, Rent Act, 1957. No applications were received during the year under this legislation.

5. Statutory Overcrowding. A case of statutory overcrowding, which had been discovered in a council house was overcome by converting the house into a four bedroom one.

B. Informal Action.

Housing Acts and Public Health Acts. The repair of 20 houses was obtained by informal action.

C. Improvement Grants.

1. Private houses.

Comparative statistics for this work are as follows :

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>
Amount promised for Discretionary Grants	£3,170	£2,332	£1,900
Amount paid for Discretionary Grants	£1,789	£1,597	£2,678
Amount promised for Standard Grants	£ 860	£1,085	£ 650
Amount paid for Standard Grants	£ 465	£ 465	£ 571

2. Council Houses.

Twenty pre-war houses were modernised with the aid of Standard Grants.

D. Erection of houses by private enterprise.

A record number of twenty four houses were completed during the year and thirteen were under construction at 31st December, 1962. Planning approval had been given for about another one hundred and fifty houses on different large and small sites, but for various reasons the developers had not commenced building operations. This deterred the Planning Authority from giving approval in some cases to other sites, thus slowing down the impetus of private house building in the District.

Council Houses.

A. Comparative table of Waiting List

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>
Applicants for transfer to other Council houses	11	12	12
Applicants for one bedroom dwellings	27	28	32
Applicants for two bedroom dwellings	19	19	11
Applicants for three bedroom dwellings	12	11	10
Applicants residing outside the District	6	17	23
	75	87	88

B. Comparative table of Tenancies granted during the year.

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>
Transfer of tenancies	2	2	4
New tenancies of existing Council houses	10	10	8
Tenancies of new houses	0	14	6

C. General.

Six small three bedroom houses were occupied during the year, which completed the Lawnside contract. It was found that this three bedroom "lowcost" type of house was cheaper to erect than two bedroom houses.

The Old Folks' Scheme at Upper Park Road commenced during the year. This scheme comprises six one-bedroom bungalows, two two-bedroom bungalows, twelve one-bedroom flats, four two-bedroom flats, Warden's bungalow and a Communal Centre. The Communal Centre is being provided with the Council's assistance, by the Nailsworth Old Peoples' Welfare Committee. It is much larger than the usual type of Communal Centre, so that it can serve as an Old Folks' Club and it will have a laundry and two intercommunicating kitchens, one to serve light refreshments and in the other the "meals on wheels" will be prepared.

The total number of applicants on the Council's list increased during the year but this was due to an increase in the number of applicants from outside Nailsworth.

Of the fourteen new tenancies granted during the year, three were granted to tenants from unfit houses, and the remaining eleven were from the general waiting list.

During the year the Council were considering the improvements of the remaining pre-war council houses, whilst the routine maintenance of council properties was carried out by a direct labour force of two men.

MEAT INSPECTION.

1. Comparative table for meat inspection.

	<u>1961</u>		<u>1962</u>	
	<u>Numbers</u>	<u>Weight Condemned</u>	<u>Numbers</u>	<u>Weight Condemned</u>
Number of pigs, including sows and boars killed and inspected	24,082		29,354	
<u>All diseases and abnormal conditions except Tuberculosis</u>				
Whole carcases condemned	79	12,019 lbs	92	13,158 lbs
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	2,549	10,476 lbs	4,059	18,461 lbs
Percentage of carcases with disease or abnormal conditions other than Tuberculosis	9.5%		13.8%	
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>				
Whole carcases condemned	9	3,127 lbs	5	303 lbs
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	741	9,101 lbs	1,305	15,660 lbs
Percentage of carcases affected with Tuberculosis	3.21%		4.46%	

The Total weight of meat and offal condemned as unfit for human consumption was 21 tons $\frac{4}{5}$ cwts.

2. Reasons for condemnation etc.

On post-mortem examination diseases and abnormal conditions, which resulted in the foregoing condemnations, were found as follows:

Tuberculosis, septicaemia, pyaemia, pneumonia, pleurisy, peritonitis, bruising, swine erysipelas, tumours, and oedema etc.

The percentage of pigs affected by tuberculosis, although small, is still increasing. Many of the lesions observed the sub-maxillary nodes were of the avian type of tuberculosis, but it still indicates that there is a substantial reservoir of tuberculous material on farms in this part of the country.

Specimens were again sent to the Public Health Laboratory when further information was required.

Only on rare occasions is it possible for any form of ante-mortem inspection to be made. This is because many of the pigs are delivered to the factory whilst slaughtering is in progress. Therefore, it would require a third inspector to be on duty to check them, whilst his two colleagues are carrying out post-mortem examinations, and this is not possible.

3. General.

The number of pigs slaughtered and inspected has steadily increased in the last two years. It increased by 19% last year and has increased by 23% in two years.

I am again proud to state that despite the financial sacrifice involved, Nailsworth Urban District Council have maintained 100% post-mortem meat inspection at the bacon factory. This record is only realised by the occasional assistance of our friends and colleagues, the public health inspectors at Stroud Urban District Council, to whom we accord the usual grateful thanks.

I must again thank the staff and management of the bacon factory for the assistance and co-operation we always receive. The slaughtermen and cutters etc. work as a team with the meat inspectors, drawing our attention to any abnormality they see in the meat, during the whole bacon factory process.

FOOD INSPECTION AND FOOD HYGIENE.

1. Milk.

No samples of milk were taken during 1962, but I was called on a few occasions out of normal hours to advise a local dairyman on abnormal odours in milk he was receiving from a particular farm. This matter was eventually cleared up at the farm by the responsible Ministry officials.

2. Ice Cream.

It is pleasing to report that all the samples taken from the factory in Nailsworth were found to be provisional grade 1, proving that the field work carried out by various experts the previous year was more than justified.

Of the seventeen samples taken sixteen were grade 1. The remaining sample, which was grade 2, was taken from a comparatively newly registered retail shop and we were able to advise the owner on hygienic storage and selling techniques.

3. Other Food.

On inspection at the wholesale warehouse and other premises, the following foods were found to be unfit for human consumption and voluntarily surrendered to us :-

Fresh meat	101 lbs
Canned meats	236 lbs
Preserved meats	1,054 lbs
Canned fruits	87 lbs
Canned vegetables	25 lbs
Canned milk	4 lbs
Canned soup	7 lbs
Canned fish	5 lbs
Canned preserves	43 lbs
<hr/>	
Total:	1,562 lbs
<hr/>	

4. Food premises.

(a) General Food premises.

Types and numbers of general food premises are as follows :-

Grocers	9	Greengrocers	2
General stores	3	Fish friers	1
Butchers	5	Dairy	1
Bakers	4	Ice cream factory	1
Confectioners	4	Food Manufacturers	2
		Wholesale grocers	1
<hr/>		<hr/>	
Total general food premises		33	
<hr/>		<hr/>	
Add Licensed premises		12	
<hr/>		<hr/>	
Total Number of food premises		45	
<hr/>		<hr/>	

The total number of visits made to food premises other than for meat inspection was 94, which at first sight looks satisfactory. However, 56 of these visits were made to the bacon and ice cream factories so it is obvious that many of the premises were not visited at all.

WATER SUPPLIES.

1. Report on the mains water supply to the District by Mr. A.N. Peters, A.M.Inst.C.E., M.Inst.W.E., Engineer and Manager, Stroud District Water Board.

During the year a new 4" Main was laid from Northfields Road junction with Dunkirk Footpath to Inchbrook. This main was brought into use to replace the existing 2" Main which has become inadequate. The average consumption per head per day in the area for the year 1962 was 39.4 gallons and 10,370,000 gallons was supplied by Meter for trade purposes. From the Gig Mill Pumping Station 109,470,000 gallons were obtained. The total number of supplies in the Nailsworth Urban area is now 1,400 and there are 27 Meter supplies.

The supply to the Urban area is obtained from Gig Mill Pumping Station and Minchinhampton Reservoir.

During the year 18 samples of water were examined from these two sources and the Analyst's report on all samples was satisfactory giving B.Coli. absent from 100 mls.

2. Work carried out on water supplies by the Public Health Inspectors.

Bacteriological examination of water samples gave the following results:

<u>Type of Supply</u>	Number of samples taken		Satisfactory		Polluted	
	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>
Mains	17	6	15	6	2	0
Private Piped Supply	17	16	8	14	9	2
Wells	7	2	2	0	5	2
Springs	0	3	0	3	0	0

A chemical analysis of the polluted well water showed that apart from the high nitrate content it was chemically satisfactory.

The above results show a big improvement on the 1961 figures, indicating that the remedial measures recommended by this Department had been generally effective. However, there are still a number of private water supplies to be tested and much work remains to be done in this field.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

1. The Stroud and District Joint Sewage Works takes the Nailsworth sewage at the Stanley Downton Works, and a report on these works is included in the general Section.

2. Maintenance of sewers.

This routine work was carried out as usual without the general public being aware of it.

3. Connections to sewers.

Twenty new dwellings and eight existing dwellings were connected to the sewers.

4. Additional lengths of sewer.

During the year an 800 yard extension of the sewer was made at Nympsfield Road to serve the new Secondary School and adjoining properties.

5. Private cesspools.

Eight cesspools were emptied at the occupiers' expense by the Stroud Rural District Council's purpose made vehicle.

6. Unsewered areas in Nailsworth.

During the year I was instructed by the Council to prepare a Report on this Problem. A large amount of field work is required and the pressure of other work has not allowed very much of this to be done.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL:

This is carried out by the Stroud Rural District Council Refuse Disposal Service by arrangement between the Councils.

Further reference to this is included in the Stroud Rural District Council's section.

CARAVAN SITES:

The one caravan site, on which there is room for about twelve caravans, was re-licensed on condition that it was brought up to the necessary standard during the year. It was still sub-standard at the 31st December, 1962.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

1. Rodent Control.

Premises	Visits.	Baits laid.	Poison baits laid.
Agricultural premises	0	0	0
Private dwellings	85	0	67
Business premises	0	0	0
Sewers	0	0	0

The treatment of the sewers was carried over to the following year because of the shortage of staff.

2. Insect Control.

Wood boring insects are still making their mark on Council and private properties, but there were no cases of fleas, bed bugs, cockroaches, etc.

A few wasps' nests were treated but this work had to be curtailed because no staff were available.

PREScribed PARTICULARS ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE
FACTORIES ACT, 1937
PART 1 OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors)

Premises (1)	No. on Register (2)	Inspections (3)	Number of written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	32	26	Nil	Nil
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises).	2	5	Nil	Nil
TOTAL:	34	31	Nil	Nil

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases").

Particulars (1)	No. of cases in which defects were found				
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Overcrowding (S.2)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(b) Unsuitable or defective	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other Offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTAL:	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

PART VIII OF THE ACT.

Outwork (Section 110 and 111)

There have been no Outworkers employed in the Nailsworth Urban District during 1962.

AGRICULTURAL (SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE PROVISIONS) ACT, 1956.

All the farms in the area complied with this Act in respect of sanitary conveniences.

PETROLEUM (REGULATIONS) ACTS, 1928 and 1936.

There are sixteen licensed petroleum stores. It was not found possible to visit many of them and no formal action was taken.

S T R O U D

U R B A N

D I S T R I C T

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am privileged to submit my twelfth Annual Report to the Council, that for the year 1962.

The outstanding feature of the year's work was the progress made in Slum clearance. By the end of the year the problem remaining was comparatively small, although a number of difficult properties remained. It is hoped that 1963 will see the actual demolition of several small blocks of houses and terraces, with a consequent "tidying up" of the district, particularly the top of the town area. The next step will be a campaign to publicise Improvement Grants by making house to house visits in streets where properties are lacking in essential amenities. The continuing trend towards owner occupation will doubtless be a most important factor in the improvement and modernisation of the older houses.

All aspects of the work of the Department were given due attention. Meat inspection again demanded a considerable part of the time of the staff in order to ensure an efficient 100% inspection of all animals slaughtered; at the same time the Ministry grant in respect of "export" meat continued to be grossly inadequate. It appears that the proposed new Meat Inspection Regulations, due to be published in 1963, may resolve the latter position. Unfortunately there is no indication that the new Regulations will materially improve the vexed question of hours of slaughter.

There has been an encouraging and continued improvement in various types of food premises, including restaurants and licensed premises. The majority of managements recognise the value of good food hygiene and by and large have co-operated well in meeting the various requests made by the Department.

The number of Hairdressing establishments in the Urban area is now considerable and the value of compulsory registration and byelaw control is evident.

Water, ice cream and food sampling, atmospheric pollution, caravan sites and other duties of the Department received due attention during the year, whilst all complaints were investigated and appropriate action taken.

I am grateful to all members of the staff of the Department for their loyalty and conscientious work throughout the year, whilst I would also thank Councillor Mrs. P.E. Parker, in her capacity as Chairman of the Council and Chairman of the Public Health Committee, and all members of the Council for their constant interest and support.

I am, Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

G. G. CRITCHLEY,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS AND VISITS DURING THE YEAR.

HOUSING AND ASSOCIATED MATTERS.

Dwelling houses inspected under Housing and Public Health Acts and for Improvement Grants.	881
Re-inspections of dwelling houses	499
Visits in connection with Council House applications	390
Visits in connection with Rent Act	57
Visits re. general complaints and nuisances	208
Miscellaneous visits (advice, information etc.)	498
Visits re. caravan sites and moveable dwellings	75
Visits re. infestations	23
Visits re. Dustbin Maintenance Scheme and Refuse Disposal.	149
Visits re. Drainage	<u>380</u>
	<u>3,160</u>

FOOD INSPECTION AND FOOD HYGIENE.

Visits to Slaughterhouses	1,544
" " cafes, restaurants and clubs	197
" " food shops (butchers, grocers, greengrocers, etc.)	354
" " mobile food shops	32
" " canteens and kitchens (schools, factories, hospitals)	71
" " bakehouses	29
" " licensed premises	210 "
" " registered premises (Sec.16 Food and Drugs Act 1955)	<u>28</u>
	<u>2,465</u>

SAMPLING

Ice cream - bacteriological	18
Water - chemical and bacteriological	47
	<u>65</u>

GENERAL MAINTENANCE OF ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE.

Visits and inspections in connection with :-

Water supplies	104
Swimming pool - tests	69
Watercourses	26
Cases and outbreaks of infectious diseases and suspected food poisoning	74
Atmospheric pollution -	
(a) Sources	86
(b) Estimation	267
Schools	49
Cinemas and places of entertainment	44
Factories and outworkers	76
Shops (Shops Act 1950)	40
Hairdressers' premises	23
Farms	2
Petroleum stores	191
Pet shops	11
Outdoor functions and entertainments :-	
(a) General sanitation of sites	37
(b) Food hygiene	84

1,183

SUMMARY OF TOTALS.

Housing and associated matters	3,160
Food Inspection and Food Hygiene	2,465
Sampling	65
General maintenance of environmental hygiene	1,183
Total number of visits and inspections	<u>6,873</u>
Total number of visits and inspections in connection with rodent control	<u>2,901</u>

HOUSING:

A. Clearance Areas.

(i) Hill Street (No.1) Area Compulsory Purchase Order 1956.

Up to the end of the year no definite plans for the future development of this area had been agreed and a large part of the site was in use as a car park.

(ii) Bisley Old Road/Middle Hill/Summer Street (No.2) Area Compulsory Purchase Order 1957.

Demolition of the remaining house in this area was completed early in the year. No final plan for the future re-development of the area has been formulated as yet.

(iii) Bath Place (No. 3) Area Clearance Order 1961.

The Council received the Minister's Confirmation of this Order on 11th April, 1962. The occupants of the four houses were rehoused by the Council before the end of the year.

B. Slum Clearance Programme.

The promise of a big step forward, which was made in the Annual Report for 1961, has been amply fulfilled, and 1962 has seen record progress in this field.

A total of 121 properties were made subject to Closing or Demolition Orders, the figure including the Bath Place Clearance Area. 10 of the 121 were subsequently made fit for habitation.

It was again evident that certain types of sub-standard houses deteriorate rapidly to the extent of total unfitness, 30 additional properties, including Council owned prefabricated bungalows, having to be added to the Slum Clearance List.

With these additions the number of unfit houses remaining to be dealt with at the end of the year totalled 114. It is anticipated that progress during 1963 will be less than the year under review; nevertheless it is probable that a further substantial reduction in the number outstanding will be achieved.

C. Statutory Overcrowding.

Six cases of statutory overcrowding were reported to the Council during the year, the majority being discovered during the course of routine investigations concerning applications for Council housing accommodation. One case was abated during the year, whilst the others, comprising mainly married sons or daughters living at home and expecting families, will have to wait for suitable accommodation to become available.

D. REPORT ON HOUSING BY THE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR

T. G. ASKEW, B. Sc., A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.Mun.E.

(i) Number of Council Houses erected 1962	126
(ii) Number of Council Flats erected 1962	96
(iii) Number of Private Enterprise Houses erected 1962	85
(iv) Number of Council Houses under construction 31.12.62	Nil
(v) Number of Council Flats under construction 31.12.62	18
(vi) Number of Private Enterprise houses under construction	
	31.12.62
	117

E. REPORT ON HOUSING BY THE HOUSING MANAGER, F. J. PUGH, A.I.Hsg., A.R.S.H.

1. The number of families rehoused during 1962 is as follows :-

In pursuance of slum clearance	115
General Waiting List	91

**2. Number of families transferred or exchanged
to make best use of Council accommodation 95**

3. Waiting List Statistics at December, 1962.

(A) Sub-tenants	113
(B) Tenants	54
(D) Aged persons	54
(O) Outside the area cases	14
(C) Single persons	7

242

4. Improvement Scheme

During the year the improvement of Council houses, which involves the installation of hot water systems, wash-basins, etc., continued, and the number completed at the present time is 350.

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION.

A. EBLEY ABATTOIR.

The Abattoir has continued to be run very satisfactorily by the Cotswold Wholesale Meat Co. Ltd. Owing to difficulties with building contractors the Company was unable to complete all the requirements of the Slaughterhouse Hygiene Regulations by the Appointed Day, and consequently after consultation with the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, an extension was granted until the 31st December, 1962. On this date minor items only required attention, full compliance having been delayed by bad weather.

B. BACON FACTORY.

Smith Rogers & Co. Ltd. again experienced the difficulties widespread throughout the English Bacon Industry, this being the main reason for their delay in complying fully with the requirements of the Slaughterhouse Hygiene Regulations. The Appointed Day was deferred as in the case of the Cotswold Wholesale Meat Co. Ltd., however, by the 31st December, 1962, most of the structural alterations had been completed, the final items of work also having been delayed by the severe weather.

At the end of the year Mr. J.W.A. Westwood retired as Secretary of the Company and I would like to pay tribute to his friendliness and co-operation throughout a long association. The duty of meat inspection, never an easy one as between Official and Company, was facilitated greatly by his helpfulness and reasoned approach to common problems.

No cattle under either of these headings were consigned to the Abattoir during the year. Nevertheless following post mortem examination, tuberculosis was found to be present in seven cattle. These comprised three young cattle and four cows, one of the latter being so badly affected that it was wholly condemned as unfit for human consumption. All the cases originated from within the County, detailed information being passed to the Divisional Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

No case of congenital tuberculosis in Calves was discovered.

D. TABLE SHOWING PERCENTAGE OF COWS SLAUGHTERED AT EBLEY ABATTOIR DURING THE LAST 8 YEARS AND FOUND TO BE AFFECTED WITH TUBERCULOSIS.

1955	-	27.89%	1959	-	26.82%
1956	-	26.40%	1960	-	.89%
1957	-	29.20%	1961	-	.59%
1958	-	17.49%	1962	-	.71%

E. CASUALTY ANIMALS.

96 casualty animals, comprising 31 cattle, 9 calves, 31 sheep, 18 pigs and 7 sows, were received at The Abattoir and Bacon Factory for emergency slaughter during the year. Of these it was found necessary to condemn as unfit for human consumption, 10 cattle, 5 calves, 4 sheep, 7 pigs and 5 sows, while in 14 cases it was necessary to condemn a part carcase.

F. ANTE-MORTEM INSPECTION.

Ante-mortem inspection of animals awaiting slaughter was carried out, particularly in the case of casualty animals.

G. DISEASE OF ANIMALS ACTS.

There were no outbreaks of diseases under this heading which seriously affected the slaughter of animals at either the Abattoir or Bacon Factory.

H. POST MORTEM INSPECTION.

TABLE SHOWING ANIMALS KILLED AND INSPECTED AND CARCASES, PART CARCASES AND ORGANS CONDEMNED .

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	2,713	563	300	8,408	15,617
Number inspected	2,713	563	300	8,408	15,617
<u>ALL DISEASES EXCEPT T.B.</u>					
Whole carcases condemned	2	7	6	9	46
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	667	326	8	184	2,505
Percentage of the number inspected affected with					
Disease other than T.B.	24.66%	59.15%	4.67%	2.30%	16.33%

	Cattle excluding Cows.	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY					
Whole carcases condemned	-	1	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	3	3	-	-	194
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	0.11%	0.71%	-	-	1.24%
CYSTICERCOSIS					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	5	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	5	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-

I. TOTAL WEIGHT OF MEAT AND ORGANS CONDEMNED.

Total weight of meat and organs (home killed) condemned as unfit for human consumption - 12 tons 18 cwts.

J. CAUSES OF CONDEMNATION.

The following details indicate some of the diseases and conditions, other than Tuberculosis, affecting animals slaughtered and examined at The Abattoir and Bacon Factory.

Cattle

Actino-bacillosis	Liver fluke
Generalised Oedema	Injuries and Bruising
Multiple Tumours	Pleurisy and Peritonitis
Abscesses	Traumatic Pericarditis

Calves

Umbilical Pyaemia	Immaturity
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Sheep

Injuries and Bruising (Dog worrying)	Pyelo-nephritis
Lambing	Emaciation

Pigs

Peritonitis and Pleurisy	Swine Erysipelas
Leukaemia	Multiple Abscesses
Pyaemia	Injuries and Bruising
Septic Pneumonia	Moribundity

K. CYSTICERCUS BOVIS.

There were 5 cases affecting young animals in 1962, the cysts found being single and degenerate, occurring either in the head, heart or diaphragm.

Comparative percentages for last eight years.

1955	-	0.68%	1959	-	0.38%
1956	-	0.81%	1960	-	0.66%
1957	-	0.58%	1961	-	0.032%
1958	-	0.79%	1962	-	0.15%

L. OTHER FOODSTUFFS CONDEMNED.

438 tins Meat and Meat Products.	29 lbs. Butter
213 " Fish	9 lbs. Bacon
754 " Vegetables	5 doz. Ice Cream Cone Biscuits.
1,083 " Fruit and Preserves	20 lbs. Flour
111 " Soup	16 lbs. Chicken
184 " Milk and Milk Products	17 lbs. Cheese
320 pkts./jars Cereals, Sweetened Foods and Flavouring Compounds.	70 lbs. Kippers
54 pkts. Confectionery	40 lbs. Lambs Livers
130 pkts. Cheese.	6½ lbs. Mushrooms
	144 Chicken Croquettes

Frozen Foodstuffs

159 pkts. Meat and Meat Products
127 " Fish
107 " Vegetables
36 " Fruit and Confectionery

M. THE SLAUGHTERHOUSES (MEAT INSPECTION GRANT) REGULATIONS.

Pursuant to these Regulations, the Council received an Exchequer Grant of £304. 1. 8. for the year ended 31st March, 1962. Such grants are paid to Local Authorities in respect of meat killed in their districts and inspected by their Officers, but which is "exported" for sale outside their areas.

The basis on which such payments are calculated is regarded as completely unrealistic by Public Health Inspectors, and it is hoped that a more equitable arrangement will be given effect under the terms of the proposed new Meat Inspection Regulations. The chief intended effect of these Regulations is to ensure 100% meat inspection, a policy which this Council has advocated and implemented for many years.

It had been anticipated that the new Regulations would take effect in April 1963, but it has been necessary for discussions of the organisations affected, and it now seems unlikely that the Regulations will operate before the autumn of 1963.

MILK.

A complaint was received regarding a carton of milk obtained from a vending machine in the town. The milk was bacteriologically examined, and was in fact found to be sound, on the basis of Methylene Blue and Phosphatase tests.

This problem was actually related to abuse of the vending machine by members of the public and to insufficient maintenance (in these circumstances) by the controlling firm. The machine had in fact been reduced to an offensive state by the abuse it had received, though its content of cartoned milk was unaffected. Due to the risk of such abuse, the firm now finds it necessary to carry out maintenance on its machines far more frequently than ought to be necessary.

ICE CREAM.

Fifteen samples of ice cream, and one sample of "complete cold mix" powder were bacteriologically examined during the year. The following table sets out the results :-

	<u>Samples taken</u>	<u>Provisional Grading</u>			
		<u>I</u>	<u>II</u>	<u>III</u>	<u>IV</u>
Ice Cream	15	13	1	-	1
Cold Mix Powder	1	1	--	--	--

The above results were very satisfactory, though the presence of even one Grade IV sample indicates the necessity for continued careful supervision.

An aspect of ice cream distribution demanding close attention is the growing number of "soft ice cream" traders operating in the district, as elsewhere. The mobile units concerned are, in effect, ice cream factories on wheels and, bearing in mind the essential and stringent hygienic precautions which attend the more usual methods of manufacture, there is room for some concern that these precautions may tend to be neglected by the new type of driver-salesman, especially the "independent" trader, with possible harmful consequences. A stepping-up in the rate of sampling, in liaison with the Public Health Laboratory Service, must be part of the necessary control measures.

TYPES AND NUMBERS OF FOOD BUSINESSES IN THE AREA SUBJECT TO CONTROL UNDER THE FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS.

Food businesses are listed below having regard to the main type of food trading carried on. Most premises are in fact used for more than one type of food trading.

<u>FOOD MANUFACTURING</u>		<u>TOTALS</u>
Bakehouses	8	
Breweries	2	
Other foods	2	12

<u>PREPARATION AND RETAIL SALE</u>		
Cafes and restaurants	17	
Fish fryers	6	23
		35

Brought forward

35

RETAIL SALE ONLY

Butchers	15	
Confectioners	8	
Fish and Poultry	5	
General food shops	95	
Greengrocers	9	132

FACTORY, SCHOOL AND
INSTITUTIONAL CATERING FACILITIES

30

LICENSED PREMISES

Public	47	
Clubs	7	54

OTHER HOTELS AND GUEST HOUSES

6

WAREHOUSES

6

263

 REGISTERED PREMISES

Enumerated below are a number of food businesses included in the above total, but which are also required to be registered in accordance with the provisions of Section 16, Food and Drugs Act 1955.

Manufacture, storage and sale of ice cream	1
Storage and sale of ice cream	49
Preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved foods intended for sale	6
	<u> </u>
	56
	<u> </u>

FOOD HAWKERS.

This heading denotes, in the main, the various types of mobile shops based and/or operating within the Urban District. In addition to the vehicles, the base storage premises, when situated within the district, are also required to conform in all relevant respects with the provisions of the Food Hygiene Regulations.

Premises registered	6
Firms and individuals registered as hawkers	13
Vehicles in use as mobile shops	19
Open stalls	1

These figures indicate a substantial growth of this type of food trading - of the order of 30% - during the course of the year, and this is no doubt a reflection of public demand. Routine checking of hygienic standards, however, is difficult to maintain, especially in respect of mobile shops operating from bases outside the urban district. While vehicles are found to be immaculate when presented for inspection prior to registration, it is a too common experience to discover evidence of slack methods on the occasions when these mobile shops can be apprehended for spot checks in course of trading.

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1960.

It continues to be the case that the major problem under this heading is the education of food handlers in the techniques of food hygiene. The solution is not made easier by the rapid staff turnover which is usual in this type of employment.

Some appreciable advances have nevertheless been achieved during the year, and there seems no doubt that food traders in general are increasingly alive to the necessity for good food hygiene and, perhaps not least important from their point of view, its commercial advantages.

It has been the experience, for example, that various food trading concerns moving into premises in the area have been most willing to fit and adapt their premises in accordance with advice from this Department based on sound hygienic principles. Small pointers to the growing general awareness regarding clean food handling are the increasing willingness of the public to make complaint, either directly or through this Department, regarding undesirable food handling methods; and the growing tendency for traders to publicise their own concern for hygiene.

EXTRANEous MATTER IN FOOD.

There was a fall in the number of complaints received during the year under this heading. Several of the complaints, however, again concerned bakery and confectionery products.

BREAD.

A locally baked loaf was found to have a small piece of glass embedded in it. On investigation, it was found that an explosion had occurred in the bakery. It appeared that the firm concerned had taken every reasonable precaution by dismantling and cleaning the entire plant, and by carefully examining, and destroying, an entire trial batch of bread when production was resumed. In the circumstances, no proceedings were instituted.

Another loaf, baked in a nearby town, was found to have a large moth embedded in its bottom crust. The firm concerned gave assurances that all possible steps had been taken to prevent night moths from gaining entry into the Bakery. This Department's warning to the firm nevertheless resulted in the installation of additional lighting at an appropriate position in the production line in order that strict inspection of baking tins could be carried out.

CAKES.

A complaint was made to an adjoining Authority regarding extraneous matter in the filling of a cream bun, and was investigated by this Department since the bun was obtained from a shop in this area. The foreign body was identified as a bundle of cotton fibres almost 2" long. It was not possible to establish how this may have been introduced. The evidence of purchase in this case was somewhat doubtful; consequently no action beyond a strong warning was felt to be justified.

MEAT PIE.

A meat pie was found by its purchaser to be affected by mould. The pie had been "overkept", but no formal action was possible because of the time lag between purchase and opening of the pie. Appropriate action was taken, however, to ensure the retail sale of pies in a fresh condition.

HAIRDRESSERS AND BARBERS PREMISES.

The total number of this type of premises in the District remains at 26. One such business was discontinued during the year but another was inaugurated. All the premises are now registered.

WATER SUPPLY.

A. REPORT ON THE WATER SUPPLY OF THE DISTRICT BY A. N. PETERS, A.M.Inst.C.E., M.Inst. W.E., ENGINEER AND MANAGER STROUD DISTRICT WATER BOARD.

(i) The water supply of the area has continued to be derived chiefly from water pumped at Chalford to the covered Service Reservoir at Bisley Old Road. An elevated tank is fed from this reservoir and supplies the houses above the reservoir.

The following mains were laid during the year to supply new housing developments or to replace old mains :-

3" and 4" mains	- Glevum Estate, Rodborough and Kitesnest Lane.
3" mains	- Rodborough Fields Estate.
3" mains	- Spillmans Road, Rodborough.

B. WORK IN CONNECTION WITH WATER SUPPLY CARRIED OUT BY HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

24 samples were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory during the year for bacteriological examination; two other samples were submitted to the Public Analyst for chemical analysis.

The samples taken from Stratford Park Swimming Pool were generally very satisfactory. At one period, however, samples taken from the children's paddling pool showed, on incubation, a higher than normal bacterial count. One sample, indeed, demonstrated the presence of B. Coli. It became clear that the heavy use of this pool makes for great difficulty in maintaining sufficient residual chlorine. Before the end of the year the Council placed a contract for extension of this pool, and it is hoped that the resulting considerable increase in its size will reduce the danger inherent in "overloading" the water.

A proposal was received that a private supply of spring water should be used on a large scale for cooling purposes in a dairy. A series of samples were accordingly taken, in conjunction with a comprehensive investigation of sources and the technical features of the dairy plant in which it was intended to be used. It was agreed that the water was suitable for such use, provided it was chlorinated before use.

WATER-CRESS.

One sample, from a private bed, was bacteriologically examined and found to be grossly polluted. Advice was given that the use of this bed should be discontinued. Water for domestic use at the premises concerned was piped from a higher level of the same supply as that to the cress bed, and this piped supply was found to be quite satisfactory.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS - STRATFORD PARK.

REPORT BY THE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.

Details of the Pools, water supply, treatment and pool cleaning, remain unchanged. The latest reports on supply and pool water are as follows :-

Pool Water.

Date taken - 3rd September, 1962.

Probable number per 100 ml.	Main Pool		Children's Pool	
	Inlet	Outlet	Inlet	Outlet
Coliform bacilli	0	0	0	0
Bact.coli (Type 1)	0	0	0	0
Plate Count				
24 hours @ 37°C	1	3	0	1
72 hours @ 22°C	2	2	2	1

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1961.

PART I OF THE ACT.

I. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises (1)	No. on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6, are to be enforced by Local Authorities	7	13	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	111	92	1	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	Nil	Nil	-	-
TOTAL	118	105	1	-

II. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars (1)	No. of cases in which defects were found					No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)		
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Overcrowding (S.2)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)						
(a) Insufficient	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(c) Not separate for sexes	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other Offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
 TOTAL	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	

PART VIII OF THE ACT
(Sections 133 and 134)

There were no notifications of Outworkers in August.

DUSTBIN MAINTENANCE SCHEME.

The public health merits of this scheme continue to be apparent. The gradual adoption, throughout the district, of a standard type of sanitary refuse container has continued, with a corresponding reduction in the use of insanitary and unsightly containers of other origins.

During the year, 45 sanitary bins were supplied under the scheme, 5 of these being replacements. In addition 10 approved bins were provided by rated occupiers following service upon them of informal notices. A total of 20 notices were served for the purposes of the scheme during the year.

CARAVANS AND MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.
(CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT 1960)

Number of sites in the District	-	7
Number of caravans sited	-	25

Of the sites located in the District, 5 are licensed by the Council pursuant to the above Act; the remaining 2 are established by virtue of County Planning Permission.

Temporary planning permission in respect of one site was due to expire at 31st December, 1962, and several families from this site were re-housed during the year in anticipation of the "running down" of the site. Prior to that date, however, the owner applied for permanent planning permission to use the site for four vans only, and discussions were in progress at the end of the year regarding this new proposal.

Negotiations have also been conducted with the owner of another site, and agreement in principle has been reached as to the best use of the site and its existing sanitary and other facilities by a drastically reduced number of vans. The owner has undertaken appropriate action to achieve the necessary reduction in numbers.

A successful rally of the Caravan Club of Great Britain was held in Stratford Park during May, and was attended by about 70 caravans. Temporary arrangements for sanitation, water supply and refuse collection, were organised and worked very smoothly.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT 1951.

There are no manufacturers of rag flock in the area, and the number of registered premises remains at two. During the year it was noticed that a local second-hand dealer was making up pillows and similar articles on his premises, and it appeared that he should come within the provisions of the Act. When the various requirements were pointed out to him, however, he chose to discontinue this side of his business.

MORTUARY FACILITIES.

The Council's Mortuary at Lansdown was available not only in respect of the Urban District but also for the surrounding districts.

Details for 1962.

(i) Cases resulting from accidents within Urban District	...	1
(ii) Cases resulting from accidents outside Urban District	...	3
(iii) Essential cases within Urban District	...	14
(iv) All other cases	...	23

OFFENSIVE TRADE.

There is only one offensive trade in the district - a gut cleaning and preparation premises. The high standard at this factory was maintained and no nuisance was caused.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT 1949

RODENT CONTROL FIGURES FOR 1962

	<u>Visits</u>	<u>Baits</u>	<u>Poison Baits</u>
		<u>Laid</u>	<u>Laid</u>
Local Authority	151	109	129
Maintenance Scheme	243	-	634
Business Agreements	98	98	330
Private Dwellings	1,834	443	2,347
Miscellaneous	259	139	44
Sewers	<u>316</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>278</u>
	<u>2,901</u>	<u>813</u>	<u>3,762</u>

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL - REPORT BY THE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.

(i) Trunk Sewers and Internal Sewers - Extensions if any.

No trunk sewers have been laid during 1962, but the sewerage of Far Westrip is now complete. Foul and surface water sewers have also been laid in Kitesnest Lane, serving adjoining area of the Rural District as well as new development in the Urban area.

(ii) Need for further Schemes or Extensions

The Painswick Road area remains to be sewered, and numerous flooding relief schemes have been designed for early completion.

(iii) Small Sewage Disposal Plants

No small disposal works have been constructed.

(iv) Any works of major maintenance.

No works of major maintenance were carried out.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL - REPORT BY THE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.

No change has been made in the system of refuse collection but the Gannicox tip is now closed, a new tip being in use at Thrupp.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES - REPORT BY THE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.

Two sub-standard conveniences were closed and demolished during the year.

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The Veterinary Officer, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food,

The Divisional Pests Officers, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food,

The Severn River Board Officers,

The R.S.P.C.A. Officers,

and all others who have during the year helped us with advice and services.

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